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## HUNTINGTON AVE. SUBWAY PROJECT SUPPORT GROWS

Resolution Calling for Inquiry Into Need Backed at Legislative Hearing

SPEAKERS DESCRIBE BACK BAY'S ADVANCE

Underground Traffic Is Called One of City's Great Needs—Congestion Cases Cited

A resolve calling for an extensive investigation into the possibility of constructing a Huntington Avenue subway was discussed before the Legislature's Committee on Ways and Means today by several speakers who characterized it as the most necessary transportation improvement in the city.

Col. T. F. Sullivan considered the transportation situation along Huntington Avenue as the most acute in the district served by the Boston Elevated. Although this avenue is sufficiently wide, he said, there is a great deal of vehicular traffic. As a result railway service is delayed. In time, said the speaker, Huntington Avenue will become a replica of Tremont Street of the days before the building of the subway.

**The Elevated's Position**  
Rep. Henry L. Shattuck, chairman of the commission, remarked that the Elevated is not in a financial position to make any great outlays for the extension of its system.

Colonel Sullivan took the position that the service must be extended if the road is to continue in business. In the past, had the road not built its subway system, he said, it would not have been able to meet the transportation needs developing with the growth of metropolitan Boston, and consequently would today not be in business.

If the road is to carry more people and so increase its revenue and profits, he said, it must extend its system and give the best service possible. "People won't ride in the cars," he concluded, "if they don't move."

A. C. Ratschky, vice-chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Division, felt that his commission, in its investigation of the general situation, would be able to use everything which the transit department might develop in its investigation. He added that the Metropolitan Planning Division would not be committed to the report of the transit board as they must hold themselves responsible for all recommendations they make.

The measure was favored by the Boston Elevated trustees, though Mr. Ware H. Campbell, a Boston business man.

**Asks Time Extension**  
Mr. Ratschky urged that the time in which his commission make a report on the question of a comprehensive plan for rapid transit service within the metropolitan district be extended to Jan. 1 next. The commission was to have reported at this session of the Legislature.

Mr. Ratschky spoke of the numerous investigations which have been made into matters relating to the transportation needs and pointed out that each inquiry has been an individual one, no attempt having been made to formulate a co-ordinated plan for rapid transit development.

"The question of rapid transit is a metropolitan problem, not a local one," said the speaker. "Up to the present, we have treated the subject in a haphazard manner, because measures relating to it have dealt with local situations. The time has now come when a general survey for rapid transit purposes should be made for the entire metropolitan district."

Mr. Ratschky said that the Metropolitan Planning Division is seeking to do the work with the objective he mentioned. If the division has sufficient time and appropriation, he said, it is going to make an investigation which will bring about the result desired.

Mr. Edward L. Moreland, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce favored the measure. There was no opposition.

## MOTORCYCLISTS LOSE REGISTRATION

Mr. Goodwin Takes Away the Plates of Four Owners

Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, today took registration plates away from the owners of four motorcycles: James H. Houston of Everett, Russell B. Gage Jr. of Medford, Leonard Chisholm of Saugus, and Victor Gustin of Melrose. These men, and many others, have been using the Newburyport turnpike as a racetrack, he charged.

Commenting on this action, the Registrar said: "I am going to call upon the police and my inspectors throughout the State to make a special drive against motorcyclists."

"While it may be true that there are many law-abiding citizens riding motorcycles, a great many of them are irresponsible, and are interested only in making as much noise and going as fast as they can."

"To often motorcyclists are a nuisance and a menace on the highway, and I hope the police forces throughout the State will aid me in making a special drive against them."

## Lad Spells Millennium and Wins \$500 Prize

**Special Correspondence**  
Cleveland, April 14.—"MILLENNIUM" brought \$500 and a trip to Washington to Thomas Chegwidden, 13, of Berea Junior High School in a city-wide spelling bee. He won in Public Hall from several hundred boys and girls as high as the eighth grades. Three thousand parents, teachers and friends of the contestants sat nearly four hours hearing words spelled by their children.

## WOMEN VOTERS SEEK TO DEFINE DRY LAW POLICY

"Is It Moral or Legal Issue," Forms Chief Question at St. Louis Sessions

By MARJORIE SHULER  
ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 20.—A giant group of dries is forcing the annual convention of the National League of Women Voters to declare whether or not it favors modification of the Volstead Act. With the convention in its last few hours the prohibition question still faces the delegates. Repeated attempts to down it have failed. It is here. It must be dealt with.

Is prohibition a moral issue or a law—that is the conundrum which the delegates will have to solve. The convention dries say it is a moral issue. The wets, the slightly damps, and those who want the league to avoid declaring on a "dangerous, highly controversial, and disruptive subject," say that it is a law.

There is no precedent against the league passing a resolution on a moral issue. But precedent, tradition, and the hope of the future cry out against the organization voting on any piece of legislation which it has not had on its own study program for a sufficient long interval of time to measure its relative merits and the possible effect upon league prestige of a vote supporting or opposing it.

### Two Conflicting Viewpoints

Two proposals are before the league. The strong resolution which the convention adopted for consideration came back from the consideration committee a feeble effort in the opinion of the dries, a declaration for law enforcement calling upon officials to use their power for the effective establishment of prohibition.

The resolution was signed by three members of the committee: Mrs. Maude Wood Park of Maine, Mrs. Luella St. Clair Moss of Missouri, and Mrs. Maude R. Mott of California. Two members of the committee, Mrs. Margaret Taylor Upton of Ohio, and Mrs. Edward W. Hartshorne of Pennsylvania, have brought in a minority report to insert in the resolution these words, "We urge Congress to resist all attempts to undermine or weaken the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act."

"Prohibition has been studied for 50 years. It has been part of the Constitution longer than we have had the vote. The committee has no right to smother an issue which aroused such enthusiastic support on the floor of this convention when it was first presented." This was the declaration of Mrs. Hartshorne in offering the minority report, which is being indignantly by the Pennsylvania delegation.

**"Question of League Policy"**  
"It is not a moral issue," said Mrs. Park, presenting the majority report. "It is a question of league policy and (Continued on Page 5B, Column 6.)"

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## UTILITY REPORT BILL IS VETOED BY GOV. FULLER

Executive Says Measure Removes Safeguards and Is Backward Step

Charging that a bill altering the method of filing returns by Massachusetts utility companies, which received little attention during its passage through the Legislature, would in reality relieve directors of vital responsibility, remove public safeguards, and constitute a step backward, Governor Fuller today vetoed the measure.

Under the provisions of the proposed bill, when certain utility companies, including gas and electric organizations, file returns, merely a vice-president or treasurer or assistant treasurer will have to sign them and assume responsibility, instead of the treasurer and a majority of directors, as at present.

Hence, according to the Governor's contention, the bill would shift responsibility for all returns from a majority of directors to a single vice-president or subordinate officer. Furthermore, if the returns are found to be false, only those signing the bill are held liable, so liability is transferred from a majority of the directors to one official.

### Definiteness of Liability

Discussing the bill, the Governor said: "The liability which relates to general business corporations in Massachusetts provides that the president, treasurer and directors of every business corporation are jointly and severally liable if any statement or report required by law is made by them which is false in any material representation and which they know, or on reasonable examination could have known, to be false. You will note that here the liability is most definite and strong. Why should not the liability of public service corporation directors be equally as definite and strong?"

"With further reference to the liability for officers of gas and electric light companies the present law provides that the president and directors are liable for signing any certificate required by law knowing it to be false, but only the officers having knowledge that the return or certificate signed is false are liable."

"Under the circumstances above set forth, it would seem to me that to relieve directors of any further responsibility is a step backward and not forward. Investors in the stock of public service corporations should have every protection possible."

### Safeguarding the Public

"Our Public Utilities Commission is dependent on the accuracy of corporation reports for its information. If the reports are incorrect the Public Utilities Commission lacks the information it is entitled to, and to relieve directors of responsibility is to facilitate misrepresentation. The patrons of our public utilities, as well as those who invest their money in the securities of the companies, are entitled to know the whole truth. Otherwise these reports are worse than useless because they may be misleading."

"The fact that these public utilities are to a degree under state supervision is a reason why the public is opposed to relieving the directors of their present responsibilities. It seems to me that if any change is to be made in present statutes, it should be to make the responsibilities of the directors more stringent than at the present time. Certainly, it could not approve removing any responsibility from their shoulders, which at the present time is not as great as I would have it."

## Law to Save the Disappearing Wild Orchids of Maine Is Urged

The "Moccasin Flower," More Generally Known as "Lady's Slipper," Said to Be Becoming Rare

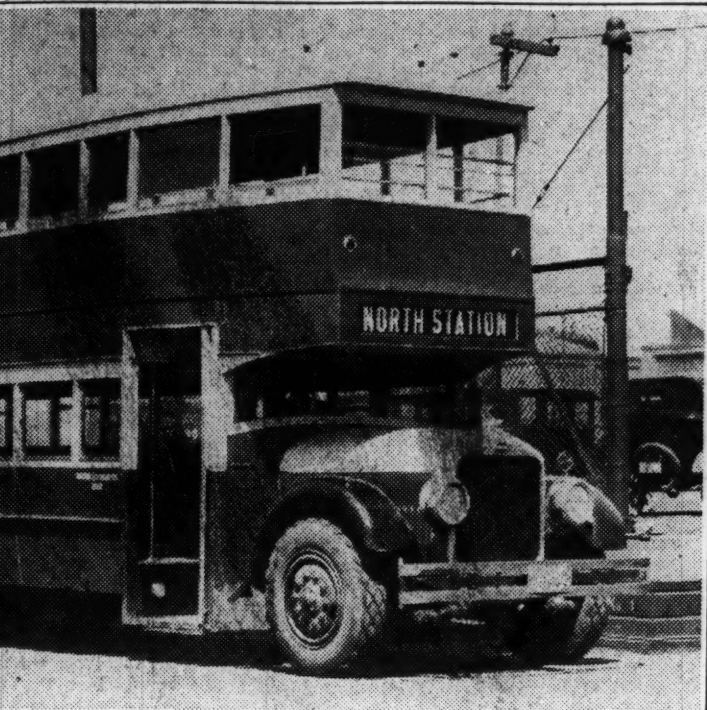
AUGUSTA, Me., April 20 (Special).—Urging the need of a law to protect the rapidly disappearing wild orchids of Maine, Mrs. Fred W. Burrill, in an address before the Ball Bird Club on "Maine Moccasin Flowers," declared that steps should be taken at once if the State is not to be entirely denuded.

"The time has been," she said, "and that not many years ago, when the children of all kinds were among our most common wild flowers, the cutting off of the forests has resulted in flooding the swamps with sunshine, and has deprived the native plants of their needed shade and moisture."

"There is as yet no legal or moral protection to shield the flowering and fruiting season of our orchids, which are becoming more rare in New England with each passing year. The native plant, American Venusian, is obtained from some of these plants, especially the larger yellow variety, pubescens, and great numbers of these plants have been annually shipped to Europe by dealers, and for want of the ability of nature to fill the gap by new seedlings, the species is rarely found where collectors and florists have had a chance to dig up the roots."

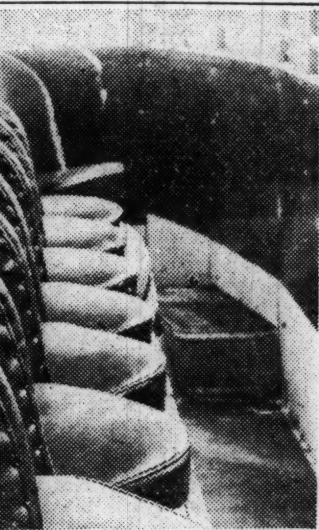
"Picking all these rare blooms will in time bring about their total extinction, and even naturalists themselves are not guiltless in this respect. Our human nature seems to urge us to possess ourselves of the beautiful things of this world, and we see them, and we do it thoughtlessly many times, but for the sake of the lovers of flowers to come after us, we should so train ourselves that we can be content to leave these rare plants. For even without the destructiveness of men, a hard struggle against natural con-

## To Run From Fenway to Bowdoin Square



Boston's First Two-Story Bus.

## A Parlor Car of the Streets



Interior of Double-Deck Bus, Showing Seating Arrangement.

## FIDAC HEAD TO TOUR AMERICA TO PROMOTE PEACE PROGRAM

Head of Allied Veterans of Nine Nations Will Speed Education Plans, Including Student Exchanges—Federation Represents 10,000,000 Ex-Soldiers

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 20 (Special).—A mission of international understanding and co-operation will bring to America next week the president of Fidac, federation of war veterans of nine nations. Col. George R. Crossfield of London, England, head of La Federation Internationale des Anciens Combattants, and Mrs. Crossfield, will be guests of the American Legion in a tour of the United States to promote the veteran's peace program, particularly the international exchange of college professors and students. A conference with Legion officers at national headquarters here will be an important feature of the stay in the United States.

Colonel and Mrs. Crossfield are to sail from England on the Aquitania on April 24 and will land at New York on April 30. Following a round of entertainment there, they will go on a tour expected to carry them to Washington and to several of the leading cities of the East and middle West. They are to sail for England again some time after the middle of May.

**Goals of Fidac**  
Activities of Fidac to be advanced by Col. Crossfield's visit to the United States include:

Advocacy of disarmament.  
Adoption of the idea of a broadened and comprehensive selective service, universal draft, by which man-power to fight, man-power to work, economic power to produce, and money power to finance would be called to serve on terms of equality. International support of the Boy Scouts.

International exchange of college professors and students as a means toward closer understanding.

Comparison of legislation for the benefit of veterans in various countries, by which much already has been accomplished toward ameliorating the condition of disabled and indigent veterans and dependents. Rehabilitation and care of veterans temporarily disabled in other countries.

**Lists Nine Nations**  
In its membership representing some 10,000,000 veterans of the World War and their families in Great Britain, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Poland, Rumania and the United States, striving toward international amity, Fidac is the embodiment of an ideal of President W. G. Fairbairn Jr., who was national commander of the American Legion in 1921. While he did not see the organization completed, it was his thought behind the first congress held in New Orleans. It was a start toward giving the veterans of the world a voice in discussions of peace and war.

Fidac this year is devoting a considerable part of its attention to an international educational program adopted at the Rome Congress. Efforts are being made to establish in each member country at least eight scholarships of college grade, one for a selected student from each of the eight other countries represented in Fidac.

**Peace Education**  
An order of merit is to be awarded annually to the educational institution in each member country which includes in its curriculum a course of study adjudged best to promote a knowledge of international affairs. An exchange of letters among students of the grade schools of the member countries is also being arranged, with an award for the letters which seem best to promote the friendly relations in the most original and most interesting fashion.

The next congress of Fidac will be held in Paris in 1927, when the American Legion goes to that city for its annual meeting. Assisting John R. McQuigg, national commander of the American Legion, in arrangements for the American tour is the national distinction.

(Continued on Page 1, Column 1)

## Drunkness Arrests Decrease in Boston

IN THE light of statements of the wets at the hearing in Washington that there have been more arrests for drunkenness under prohibition, the following official police figures for arrests for drunkenness in Boston show how such a conclusion was reached, but at the same time reveal a fairer and truer view of the situation: 1913, 54,951; 1914, 59,159; 1915, 57,811; 1916, 65,051; 1917, 73,393; 1918, 54,948; 1919, 35,540; 1920, 21,800; 1921, 30,987; 1922, 37,643; 1923, 38,988; 1924, 39,536; 1925, 37,944.

Two other significant points are that in the last year the trend has turned downward and that the population in Boston has increased by approximately 100,000 in 10 years, which means the percentage of arrests is even lower.

## CITY TOLD HOW TO KEEP HOLES OUT OF STREETS

Make Repairs Immediately and Use Pneumatic Tamping, Says Report

Refill the trenches and holes made in Boston's streets by city departments, public service corporations, contractors, and private citizens at once by pneumatic tamping, and they will last longer, and the city will save many thousands of dollars annually, says the United Improvement Association to Mayor Nichols. The association has just finished an intensive survey of street conditions in Boston, and finds that 10,000 to 14,000 openings are made every year, many in thoroughfares newly finished. Repairs on many of these openings are made with such delay, and even then many times improperly, that the surface for some distance is broken.

These conditions do not exist in New York and other large cities, the Mayor is told, because the old-fashioned process of waiting for the refills to settle has been abandoned; material is replaced at once and tamped pneumatically for permanence. Boston can do the same, the report says, and it tells the Mayor how. Here is the plan:

### How the Plan Would Work

"It shall be required of all who make openings in the streets that they make immediate permanent subgrade and permanent wearing surface replacement. . . .

"Work of replacement is to be started within 48 hours after work for which the opening is made is completed, except under adverse or unreasonable weather conditions as determined by the Commissioner of Public Works. In this case the department shall notify the permittee of the delay. . . .

"During the period of suspension of the work of permanent replacement, the permittee, or the city, or contractor, shall maintain a temporary surface approved by the Commissioner of Public Works. . . .

"In case the city is compelled to do this work by contract or otherwise, the cost shall be paid for out of the general fund or out of any special fund set aside for this purpose, and the source from which it is taken shall be reimbursed out of the permittee bond deposit."

"The city shall have sufficient inspectors to make a final inspection of all replacements of openings before the time limit of guarantee expires under the original contract of the permittee. . . .

"All city departments or divisions thereof doing their own work of street opening shall be required to conform to the foregoing plan, and there shall be charged to such expense as the Public Works Department shall incur upon the failure of said department to conform to the conditions of the permit. . . .

**Method of Procedure**  
In additions to the plan outlined, the society proposes as a plan of procedure in the matter of putting the advised regulations into operation these preliminaries:

"Draw up new form of contract for permittee to enter into with the city, with conditions as outlined, and other provisions as shall be deemed necessary for the protection of the city."

"Draw up new form of order for permit division to issue when work is to be done by the order of the city department upon default of or improper work by the permittee."

"Have the original contract between permittee and city provide that the permittee bond be so executed that said bond shall be security for payment to contractor authorized to do the work, as well as security to the city in case of default of the conditions of the permit."

"Have the time for openings and for replacements, and the time within which work of permanent resurfacing is to start, the essence of the contract."

"Have at least a two-year guarantee to the city in all cases of openings and replacements."

"No permit shall be issued to anyone to make a street opening not under bond and no work of replacement shall be done except by those licensed by the commissioner of public works."

"Have the budget and department appropriations made in accordance with this plan, so that the city will itself have its own openings replaced properly and promptly."

## RETURN OF BEER A CALAMITY, SAY CHURCH HEADS

Declare Modification Is But Way to Return of the Open Saloon

PLEAD FOR SANCTITY AND WORTH OF DRY LAW

Present More Facts and Figures in Refutation of Charges Made by the Wets

### Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 20.—High church and lay officials, representing great educational and temperance organizations, gave fervent testimony before the special Senate Hearing Committee on the sanctity and worth of the law, outlawing liquor and its traffic.

Those who made up the day's list of witnesses were: The Rev. Dr. William Fisher McDowell, resident bishop, Washington Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Scanlon, board of Christian education, department of moral welfare, Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Barton, Southern Baptist Convention, Kansas City, Mo.

The Rev. Dr. William S. Chase, superintendent of the International Reform Federation, vice-president of the National Civic League, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, co-minister of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York City.

The Rev. H. Franklin Schlegel, executive secretary, national service commission, Evangelical Church, Harrisburg, Pa.

The Rev. Dr. I. Garland Penn, department educational institutions for Negroes, board of education, Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, Ill.

The Rev. R. H. Solofson, executive secretary, Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, Washington, D. C.

**Dr. Church's Charge Denied**  
Upon the request of David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, Frederick C. Baird, Pittsburgh, Pa., prohibition director of 60 out of 67 counties in the State, was put on the stand. Mr. Baird declared that he wished to deny charges made by Dr. Samuel Harden Church, president of Carnegie Institute, against prohibition.

Dr. Church had appeared as a witness for the wets, and claimed that prohibition had broken down the moral of the student body in Pittsburgh. His statements aroused a storm of denial and protest. He also declared that enforcement had broken down in Pennsylvania.

All these charges were emphatically and categorically denied by Mr. Baird. He presented official records showing that conditions had greatly improved in Pittsburgh and the other territory of his jurisdiction. He informed the committee that the student body of Carnegie Institute had repudiated by official action the charges by Dr. Church.

"All of Dr. Church's statements were gross exaggerations, to say the least," Mr. Baird declared.

**The Methodist Episcopal Stand**  
Bishop McDowell, opening for the church, said:

"I speak by the authority of the Methodist Episcopal Church, using language universally adopted by its general conference of that body and approved and unanimously supported by the annual conferences throughout the country. Our official declaration is that conditions have greatly improved in Pittsburgh and the other territory of his jurisdiction. He informed the committee that the student body of Carnegie Institute had repudiated by official action the charges by Dr. Church."

"The Methodist Episcopal church records its grateful thanks to Almighty God for national constitutional prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic."

"The Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution was adopted by a large majority that was given the original Constitution and was ratified by a large number of states and a large proportion of the states than that given any other amendment to our fundamental law. It is not a mere remedial statute or a bit of police regulation. It is a concrete statement, in terms of advancing civilization, of an enduring principle of human government. It voices a universal law, that only a sober people can make a growing, progressive, and Christian nation. There can be no successful challenge of the propriety of incorporating in the basic law of a nation, the abiding underlying moral convictions of its people."

**Beer and Wine Subterfuge**  
"Though the traffic in intoxicating drinks has been prohibited by the action of a great and sovereign people, the forces that fattened upon it are striving to reconstitute their nefarious trade. Under the guise of a campaign for beer and light wines the attempt is being made to restore the traffic in intoxicating beverages."

The real issue before the American people today, is whether the prohibition amendment and the federal prohibitory law are to be nullified by a law-defying minority which insists upon flagrantly showing its contempt for the emphatically expressed and properly recorded will of the American people. That issue goes to the very heart of free government and will determine whether the minority in this republic is to acquiesce in the will of the majority, or whether such minority is to be permitted successfully to defy the



## The Men Didn't Have a Look-in

IT WAS a clean sweep for the women in the DeKalb (Mo.) election. "City Mothers All" was the slogan that elected the full ticket for Mayor, City Clerk, Police Judge, and City Council. What the new officials are doing to give DeKalb a model government will be told

in  
**Tomorrow's MONITOR**  
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law of the Nation and treat the Constitution of the United States of America as a scrap of paper.

"The decision of the American people on this important issue involves the far more vital question as to whether after a century and a half of trial this government of, for and by the people is liable to secure obedience to its own mandates and thus perpetuate itself. That for which we have blood and still stand before the world, the orderly rule of the majority, under a reign of law, must and shall be maintained regardless of all who oppose or of whatever its preservation may cost."

#### Come With Clean Hands

In speaking for the Methodist Episcopal Church, we come to defend the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act with clean hands. We have steadily supported these acts since their adoption. We have not disobeyed or sought to discredit them. We believe in the Eighteenth Amendment and this Volstead Law because we believe in prohibition of the beverage liquor traffic. We do not think that the difficulties of the enforcement of the law constitute a sufficient reason for the restoration of an evil like the liquor business which has steadily disobeyed all laws passed for its restriction."

Dr. Wilson informed the committee that he represented 6,000,000 church members who were staunch advocates of prohibition and unswerving upholders of the law.

"The attitude of the Methodist Church on prohibition is historic and official," Dr. Wilson said. "That attitude represents today the consensus of our ministers and people, beyond the shadow of a doubt. Methodists everywhere are practically, if not unanimously, in their determined support of this law, as a 'salutary' law. Our ministers find in their visitations to the homes of the people that it has produced infinite benefits."

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Inter-departmental debate for Shannon Cup, Boston University, College of Business Administration and Boston University, College of Liberal Arts. "Resolved: That the United States Should Have a Uniform Federal Marriage and Divorce Law." College of Business Administration, 8.

Regular meeting of Boston School Committee, 15 Beacon Street, 8:30. Address: "The Problem of Immigration in East Boston," by Charles H. Horley, supervisor of adult education in Massachusetts, regular meeting of East Boston Home Club, Fiske Hall, 7:45.

Annual election and meeting of the Boston City Club, 7:30. Concert by the Vannini symphony ensemble, Boston University, auspices of the College of Liberal Arts, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 8.

Theaters  
Castle Square—"Able's Irish Rose," 8:15.  
Copley—"Andrew Takes a Wife," 8:15.  
Hollis—"Seventh Heaven," 8:15.  
Keiths—"Vaudeville," 8:15.  
Plymouth—"William Hodge in 'The Judge's Husband,'" 8:20.  
Repertory—"The Wild Duck," 8:15.

Photoplays  
Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.  
Colonial—"Ben Hur," 2:15, 8:15.

#### EVENTS TOMORROW

Regular meeting of New England Woman's Press Association, Hotel Victoria, 1:45.



- (1) How many journalists "covered" the last Assembly of the League of Nations?
- (2) What date was selected by Washington to commemorate the ideals of American liberty?
- (3) What were the most glorious years of the Royal Society of British Artists?
- (4) What six-word letter which "said everything" did the Indian Pandita Ramabai receive from her little girl?
- (5) What are some of the results of Bible reading in the Pueblo (Colo.) schools?
- (6) How many houses he made homes?

These Questions Were Answered in

Yesterday's  
MONITOR

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR

Founded 1883 by Mary Baker Eddy  
As International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and  
holidays, by The Christian Science Pub-  
lishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street,  
Boston, Mass. Subscription price:  
able in advance, postpaid to all coun-  
tries: One year, \$1.00; six months, \$1.50;  
three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c.  
Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the  
Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.  
Acceptance for mailing in section 1103,  
Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July  
11, 1918.

The Reed Laundry  
Launderers

Concord, New Hampshire

Catherine Gannon  
INCORPORATED  
Boynton St. and Mass. Ave., Boston

For Delicious Food

and tempting light con-  
fections and choice candies,  
together with excellent  
service.

STOP HERE, AFTER  
CHURCH, THEATRE OR  
CONCERT

in the improved moral tone of young people.

Young People Not Being Deprived  
We deny emphatically that the young people of this decade under prohibition are consuming liquors in quantities or that they are being morally depraved by the operation of the prohibition law. The young people of our church are certainly not drinking. So rare is any consumption of liquors by young Methodists that it constitutes, when it does occur, a scandal and a shock to the home, the church and the community, a spectacular disgrace by no means typical of general behavior.

"There is drinking among young people, of course, but it is very much less frequent than when open saloons beckoned an invitation from every corner.

"The contention that we should permit the sale of beer is evidently based on the belief that this would immediately stop the sale by bootleggers of so-called hard liquors. There is no basis whatever for this belief. In 1916 the American people consumed approximately 140,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits, despite the fact that they consumed that same year 1,891,266,448 gallons of beer.

#### Excess Over Licenses

"An investigation by the board of temperance, prohibition and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1914 revealed that there were in Michigan 3204 federal tax receipts in excess of the number of local liquor licenses. The number in excess in Rhode Island was 2105; in Ohio it was 6064; in New York State in 1913 there were 23,472 saloons licensed by the State, but in the same year the internal revenue collectors issued 34,522 permits to sell liquors.

"This means that there were in New York State 11,150 'blind pigs,' in addition to its licensed saloons. The federal tax was small and they were willing to pay it in order to avoid complications with the Federal Government, in spite of the fact they were declining to pay the licenses issued by the State, but in the same year in Illinois the figures indicate that there were at that time 10,046 so-called 'blind pigs.'

"On March 10, the Chicago Tribune carried this item, which we find reported in the Central Christian Advocate:

"In the basements of dirty frame dwellings scattered throughout the Italian quarters of the West Side, detectives discovered casks containing 60,000 gallons of wine, pressed and fermented in murky cellars of the quarter."

"The significant fact is that this item was not published on March 10, 1926, but on March 10, 1901, when Chicago had more than 7000 saloons. We have bootlegging and 'blind pigging' today, and we had it before prohibition."

"It is a doubtful policy to propose that the brewers be given this proposed monopoly in view of the fact that their conduct since prohibition has been as lawless as it was before that policy was adopted. From June, 1921, to Aug. 1, 1925, 728 brewers felt at fault of the law. They have been found to be the most persistent and bitter violators with which the prohibition unit has had to deal."

Dr. Burton, chairman of the Commission on Social Service of the Southern Baptist convention, testified that "Baptists of the South are practically as a unit of the conviction that prohibition even imperfectly enforced as it has been up to the present time has brought untold benefits and blessings to our people."

#### How Negro Has Benefited

A message from the Negro and what prohibition has done for his improvement was given the committee by Dr. I. Garland Penn, field secretary, Negro Schools and Colleges of the Methodist Episcopal Church. "The Negro is one-tenth of the population of the United States," Dr. Penn declared. "As such he is absolutely and unqualifiedly for the observance of the Constitution and enforcement of the law. He has been a beneficiary of constitutional amendments since his emancipation and a sufferer of their non-enforcement."

The prohibition amendment has helped the Negro as shown by the following facts:  
"Economically he owns more homes and better homes since prohibition came in than ever before. In Georgia he now owns \$48,233,541 worth of property; in Virginia \$68,354,407; in North Carolina, \$10,435,004. In Virginia, since prohibition, his property interests increased in one year, \$1,491,289 over the previous year."

Negroes Have More Money  
"During prohibition he has given more for benevolent and philanthropic purposes than ever before. The rural Negro in 14 southern states gave \$2,249,044 toward the building of so-called Rosenwald schools. The Negro in the Methodist

Episcopal Church gave \$2,000,000 in the five years during prohibition as compared with \$500,000 in the previous five years. The point is they have more to give under prohibition than they had before.

"As a traveler and observer, I have seen but few Negroes drunk. It is an exception to see one. Bootlegging among Negroes is among the lowest elements of the race and, in many cases, is the long arm of a white bootlegger. This was shown in the prosecution of policemen in Cincinnati who were apprehended by the ability of a Negro assistant district attorney to get facts from Negroes who were agents of the bootleggers."

"In my judgment, it is unfair to judge the success of the prohibition amendment because there has not been time in which to test its value. Constructive work is uphill and not easy, so that the prohibition amendment ought to have at least as long to test its constructive work as a saloon had to destroy and tear down."

#### Upholds American Youth

Dr. Daniel A. Poling, head of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, rejected as an insult upon the youth of America, the charge that it has been corrupted by prohibition.

"I challenge the insinuation and brand as false the charge that prohibition has corrupted American youth," he asserted. "I have seen drinking from hip flasks in public places. I have dealt personally with some miserably sad cases of juvenile delinquency in which booze has figured; but God pity the man who on such a foundation, would build a general indictment."

"We do not indict bankers when one banker, or several, default. We do not indict labor leaders when one union officer, or several, abscond. We do not indict preachers when one clergyman, or several, betray their trust. It should take more than one hip-pocket flask, and more than thousands, to cause any individual carrying any measure of leadership responsibility anywhere in our social order to suggest that any law has made the sons and daughters of the Republic dissolute and drunken."

"American youth, with many shortcomings, with many individual cases of juvenile delinquency, is as intrinsically fine today as youth has ever been. The real problem that the youth of America faces is not so much his own problem as it is the problem of his adult associates."

"Stop slandering youth! Let labor leaders, clergymen, United States Senators and educators become constructive rather than destructive. Our boys and girls need today, not preaching and denunciation, but good example!"

"In my New York parish, a portion of which is located in what is popularly known as 'Hell's Kitchen,' and another portion of which covers the middle East Side, with the mother church on Fifth Avenue at Twenty-Ninth Street, I have seen a notable improvement in the past six years. Only twice in these years has it been necessary for me to take summary action bringing the head of a house into court as the result of delinquencies due to drunkenness."

Less Drinking, More Saving  
"Drinking there is, to be sure, more than there should be, vastly more; but I say to you that from every standpoint, the situation is vastly better than it was before prohibition went into effect. There is less drinking, there is more saving, and people are rising steadily."

#### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight and Wednesday; diminishing westerly winds.  
New England: Fair tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight; warmer Wednesday; diminishing northwest and west winds.

Official Temperatures  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany ..... 20 Memphis ..... 44  
Atlantic City ..... 34 Montreal ..... 44  
Boston ..... 31 Nantucket ..... 32  
Buffalo ..... 32 New Orleans ..... 56  
Calgary ..... 52 New York ..... 30  
Charleston ..... 44 Philadelphia ..... 32  
Chicago ..... 40 Pittsburgh ..... 38  
Denver ..... 48 Portland, Me. .... 30  
Des Moines ..... 42 Portland, Ore. .... 50  
Eastport ..... 30 San Francisco ..... 55  
Galveston ..... 66 St. Louis ..... 44  
Hartford ..... 48 Seattle ..... 46  
Helena ..... 48 Seattle ..... 46  
Jacksonville ..... 58 Tampa ..... 62  
Kansas City ..... 46 Washington ..... 34  
Los Angeles ..... 56

#### High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:45 p. m. Wednesday, 6:05 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 7 p. m.

When in Need of

Flowers  
Buy of  
Florist  
4 PARK ST.,  
BOSTON 9

The "Red Wing"  
New, luxuriously-equipped train—Effective April 25th  
BOSTON TO MONTREAL (From North Station)  
Reduces previous running time 2½ hours; gives you full evening for social diversion; is composed of latest type coaches, sleeping cars and Observation-Compartment-Buffet car—Breakfast car.

Leaves Boston (North Station) 10:35 P. M. (Standard time).  
Arrives Montreal (Windor Station) 8:55 A. M.

Returning The "Red Wing" leaves Montreal 8:45 P. M. Arrives Boston 7:10 A. M. (Standard time). This train also carries coaches and standard sleeping cars—Boston and Quebec, via Quebec Central.

Also NEW DAY Train—The "ALOUETTE"

Leaves Boston 8:50 A. M. Arrives Montreal 7:00 P. M. (Standard time).  
Leaves Montreal 7:50 A. M. Arrives Boston 8:00 P. M. (Standard time). Carries Coaches—Cafe-Parlor and Parlor Cars.

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Ticket Office—Consolidated Ticket Office, 67 Franklin St., Canadian Pacific Bldg., 400 Boylston St., and North Station, Boston.

in the social and economic scale. Our difficulty is often in failing to see, or refusing to see, what has been accomplished. We insist upon seeing what has not been accomplished. My work compels me daily to compare conditions as they are now with conditions as they were when open saloons stood invitingly, and protected by law, on practically every strategic corner of the race and, in many cases, is the long arm of a white bootlegger. This was shown in the prosecution of policemen in Cincinnati who were apprehended by the ability of a Negro assistant district attorney to get facts from Negroes who were agents of the bootleggers."

"When a man declares that the saloon is gone forever, and that prohibition modification would in no way affect that particular situation, I want to know first what he said before the saloon was destroyed. The saloon did not eliminate itself; it went only after decades of intense and humiliating activity on the part of people, few if any of whom are now advocating modification and repeal."

#### Mrs. Willebrand Testifies

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition enforcement prosecutions, proved a new experience for Senator Reed, who had long before taken over the rôle of prosecuting attorney for the wets at the proceedings. Despite his cross-examining, Mrs. Willebrandt remained calm. When he propounded a situation out of hypothetical cases, in which a choice lay between two undesirable conditions, Mrs. Willebrandt quietly refused to accept the alternatives. Pressed to do so by the interrogator, she bluntly informed him that she did not consider the query fair and would not reply.

When Mrs. Willebrandt took the witness chair she announced that she had no statement to make but was prepared to answer questions. Guy D. Goff (R.), Senator from West Virginia began the interrogation: "Is it your opinion from your experience," he asked, "that this law can or cannot be enforced?"

"What would you suggest to improve enforcement?" "I would suggest that the committee examine conditions and places where the law is being enforced, instead of wasting time looking at places where it is admittedly not being enforced."

#### Offers Two Suggestions

"Do you believe that additional Federal courts are desirable?"

"Yes, I would like to make two suggestions. One, to overcome the failure of the Volstead Act to have given penalties high enough to give a large violator a sentence commensurate with his misconduct. Judges have frequently suggested to me these penalties be increased. That is an important suggestion I would urge upon the committee in considering modification of the law; it would put some teeth in it. The range of discretion for judges to deal out penalties for violation of the liquor law should equal that of other federal laws."

"My second suggestion," continued Mrs. Willebrandt, "is an increase in federal courts. In this way we would not have to have these inferior courts that have been suggested. I deem them unnecessary and inadvisable. They do not come up to the dignity demanded of federal courts and are not necessary to relieve the congestion of courts."

"When state officials do not do their duty, then the Government can prosecute them for not doing so. If the Volstead Act had a scale of punishment to fit crimes of bribery and condoning of the operation of joints of various kinds it would be easier to obtain sentences. Now it must be done under the General Conspiracy Act."

#### Urges Properly Trained Agents

"Do you believe enforcement of the prohibition law should be under direction of the Attorney General or the Treasury Department?" asked Mr. Reed.

"I have no opinion. I do say that the agents should be properly trained."

"You spoke of going after the big violators," said Mr. Reed. "Has it not been the policy of the Department of Justice to get the big bootlegger, the manufacturer of liquor for commercial purposes rather than go into homes after the little fellow?"

"We get all we can. We believe by

getting the big violator we can best administer the law."

Senator Reed: "What is your opinion of the best way to solve this problem?"

Mrs. Willebrandt: "Quit talking about it, prosecuting cases as vigorously as possible and going about the matter as honestly and energetically as possible."

"Now you have said that you have been having trouble with certain border states and so-called dry states. Now isn't it a fact that most of the stills captured were found in dry states?"

#### Enforcement in Dry States

"No, that is not so," was Mrs. Willebrandt's reply.

"Now I have figures here from Senator Bruce showing that 75 per cent of stills were seized in dry states," persisted Mr. Reed.

"I doubt that that is so," said Mrs. Willebrandt, "but if it were so, it shows that enforcement is active there."

Senator Reed: "Do you believe that the law can be so enforced as to stop all sale and manufacture of liquor?"

Mrs. Willebrandt: "No, I am not a utopian. But I do believe it can be enforced to the extent that other laws are."

"The vast number of the citizens of the United States are willing to buy a drink if they can," queried Mr. Reed.

"I think your expression vast, incorrect. In certain sections a large proportion of the people may be willing to do so but not in the entire country."

#### Wouldn't Take Huge Army

"How many officers do you think it would take to suppress violations of the liquor law to the extent violations of ordinary penal laws are controlled?" was Mr. Reed's next question.

"I don't think it would take a huge army," Mrs. Willebrandt replied. "The exact number I can't say, not having enough information on the subject."

Fred B. Smith, New York chairman of the citizens' committee of 1000, submitted a resolution urging the adoption of legislation strengthening enforcement laws.

Col. Walter E. Jenkins, New York, national secretary of the Salvation Army, delivered to the committee the personal message of Commander Evangeline Booth, who was unable to be present. This testimony was important in that it directly controverted testimony given by witnesses, presented by the wets, who were not members of the Salvation Army, who nevertheless quoted the organization as being of the belief that prohibition had not improved conditions among the poor.

#### Miss Booth's Statement in Part

Miss Booth summed up the position of the Salvation Army in part as follows:

"I earnestly entreat that no stain of modification or nullification be permitted to tarnish this most righteous and beneficent law."  
"Before all the world the United States has lifted the standard. Never before the world must that standard be lowered or withdrawn."

"The type that once abounded is no more. An old time 'Boozers' Day,' when the derelict was gathered in and fed strong coffee primarily to a direct attack upon his soul, is an impossibility because the class whose drinking proclivities entitled it to the appellation boozers, is rapidly becoming extinct."

"Before prohibition our records show that 50 per cent of the cases that came to us were drunk addicts, and in many instances alcoholism was the cause of the downfall."

"I have no opinion. I do say that the agents should be properly trained."

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## FRENCH RELYING ON REICH PAYING

Safeguarding Clause Is Still Emphasized—Dawes Plan Might Be Revised

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, April 20—The French Government considers that the safeguarding clause, by which France will not have to pay more to the Allies than Germany pays to France, is important. This was announced by Raoul Peret, Finance Minister, addressing the International Convention of Hotel Keepers. Many contradictory reports regarding the progress of debt negotiations at Washington reach Paris, and the recent announcement that Henry Berenger, French Ambassador, is prepared to renounce the safeguarding clause has caused dissatisfaction in influential circles. On this point it was understood that M. Berenger was in opposition to Joseph Caillaux, when the latter was chief of the mission.

Presumably M. Peret's pronouncement now indicates the considered opinion of the Government. If Germany does not fulfill the conditions of the Dawes plan, then automatically France should obtain a revision of the agreement. M. Berenger will continue the conversations with Washington. M. Peret does not intend personally to take up the discussion. Nor is M. Peret's visit to London decided on. Hardly a day passes without a fresh date being given for the Peret-Churchill meeting.

Winston Churchill, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, has shown a certain impatience, but M. Peret is reluctant to proceed hastily. It is altogether doubtful when the much advertised journey will be made. Yet the Finance Minister emphasized the fact that the Government means to show absolute sincerity. It will demonstrate its precise capacity to pay and will not enter into engagements which it is unable to keep. It will explain its difficulties, but once an accord is signed it will be observed strictly. There is no desire to evade obligations. A settlement is actively being sought.

France is now paying \$130,000,000 yearly to its creditors, and during the past five years has been making great effort in this direction. The French budget is \$7,500,000,000 francs, as against \$6,000,000,000 francs in pre-war days. It is perfectly balanced, declared M. Peret. It will be formally passed during the next few days. Doubts cast on the budgetary equilibrium are unjustified. The revenue is actually showing surplus over the estimates. Despite the falling franc, M. Peret showed entire confidence in the restoration of French finances.

## NEW YORK WELCOMES GERMAN MERCHANTS

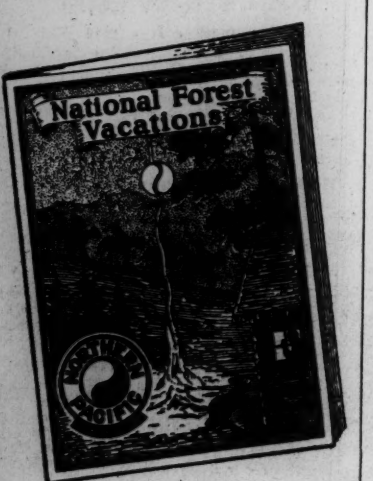
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, April 20—A group of German department store owners arrived here on the new steamship Hamburg of the Hamburg-American Line for a study of American merchandising and manufacturing methods. They will visit Philadelphia, Newark, Washington, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo and Boston.

The National Retail Dry Goods Association, as a result of a request from Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has arranged for their reception and entertainment while in New York. A committee met them at the pier.

## NEW YORK ENTERTAINS PAN-AMERICAN EDITORS

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, April 20—Entertainment of 100 editors and publishers

## "Dude Ranches"



Rocky Mountain resorts in the Real Wild West!

Send for this book full of pictures, maps and detailed descriptions of the Northern Pacific Rockies and their unique vacation resorts. Write to

A. B. Smith, Passenger Traffic Manager  
Northern Pacific Ry.,  
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## MY VACATION TRIP

Name	Address
Books or trips I am planning for summer vacation (✓) Fare from Boston	
Yellowstone Park	\$118.75
Rocky Mts. (Helena—Butte)	\$121.35
Inland Empire (Spokane)	\$144.45
Pacific Northwest (Portland)	\$149.70
Alaska (Sitka)	\$249.70

For low summer rates to Longview, ask any railroad representative. See the entire Pacific coast stop-over privileges at all important centers, including Longview.

## The News Told in Pictures



## PRESS CRITICIZES FRENCH ACTION

Demands on Riff Held to Be Hard on Natives

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 20—It is not disguised in official circles that the momentary suspension of the peace negotiations with the Riff emissary, who feels obliged to consult Abd-el-Krim personally on the conditions proposed, reveals the existence of difficulties. L'Œuvre protests against the Spanish and French demand that troops shall be allowed to advance to better lines before the discussions really begin and prisoners be exchanged.

Obviously it is hard for the Rifians thus to tie their hands and place themselves during the conference at the mercy of their adversaries, who, if there is a rupture at any moment, can renew hostilities in more favorable circumstances. Even the Matin admits that it is not astonishing that the Rifian delegates should carefully examine such a preliminary demand, fearing lest they should place themselves in a disadvantageous position.

But the general impression is that the Rifians desire peace, though reserving the right freely to negotiate the terms. It is desirable that the Spanish and French authorities are fully in accord on reasonable, practical conditions. Aristide Briand, Jules Steeg and Paul Painlevé have held council and the Spanish Ambassador Count Quiroga de Leon was informed of the French view.

## GENERAL PANGALOS LOOKS FOR PEACE

By Special Cable

ATHENS, April 20—General Pangalos, after his inauguration as President, declared his conviction that past grievances would vanish and that his opponents would abstain from raising further difficulties. He added that the country had entered upon a normal path and that a new Constitution would soon be promulgated with its modifications of the present powers of the President, which would immensely contribute toward the consolidation of internal peace.

He said that the present Cabinet,

under his Premiership, would act as a temporary Cabinet to carry out legislative and Senate elections, whereas the Opposition is demanding its replacement by a new one, under a man enjoying the confidence of all classes. The Opposition contends that General Pangalos, as a dictator, was justified in the abnormal times, but that this justification is no longer valid, for General Pangalos as President is the supreme magistrate, and he ceases to be the chief of a revolution dictatorship or party.

## FARM EXPERTS ATTEND CONVENTION

By Special Cable

ROME, April 20—The convention of the International Institute of Agriculture opened formally yesterday when speeches were delivered by Benito Mussolini, the British, French and Panama delegates.

For the first time the gathering was attended by about 20 agricultural experts who act as observers for agricultural and commercial associations.

DE FORREST RADIO IN TROUBLE

WILMINGTON, Del., April 20 (P)—Application for a receiver for the De Forrest Radio Company has been filed in the Federal Court by William S. Hilles, attorney, representing Lee De Forrest and William S. Priestess, both of New York. The bill alleged mismanagement and asks for an accounting. The amount of money involved was not specified. May 17 was set for a hearing.

## COAL OWNERS CONCEDE POINT

British See Big Step Toward Peace in Concession Over Wages

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 20—A big step toward peace is seen in the coal mining dispute which otherwise threatens a crisis on May 1, when the existing national wages' agreement terminates. This step is toward conceding the miners' demand for national as opposed to district wages settlements. The question is one to which the entire trade union movement here attaches importance, quite beyond its intrinsic merit as affecting wages, since upon it hangs the future of highly centralized organizations which have been slowly built up for controlling labor as a single unit in each industry.

It is, therefore, one over which the powerful national executives of otherwise entirely distinct groups of workers are prepared to make common cause with the Miners' Federation. To remove it, is to clear the way for reopening the discussions on the wages question, which—though first from the viewpoint of the actual miners—take a second place from that of the chief men representing the miners in the negotiations here.

Today's position is that the mine-owners have prepared two wages' scales for each of the 13 chief British coal areas. One is based on the assumption that the seven-hour day is to continue. The other presupposes an increase in these hours, which the coal workers in some districts are now inclined to consider seriously. The coal owners have also drawn up the draft of a national agreement, incorporating everything they think capable of national settlement. They are now discussing these with government experts, prior to a further meeting with the miners' representatives, at which the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, is expected to preside.

In the meanwhile proposals made by Sir Alfred Mond—after consultation with the Westphalian coal magnates—are being considered for the formation of a national selling agency, to keep up coal prices, and thus secure a better return on mining capital.

The South Wales coal owners have formed a committee to investigate this scheme. The Coal Merchants' Association, on the other hand, is fighting it, alleging that any such trust necessarily means higher prices to the consumer.

## EUROPEAN RELIEF FOR RIFF TO CEASE

By Special Cable

TANGIER, April 20—The Europeans responsible for the fund for the relief of starving Moorish women and children who escaped from the war zones have apprised the Moorish authorities that the work must cease in the middle of May unless further funds are forthcoming. A large sum has been expended, all

coming from British and American sources, and 4000 cases weekly have been alleviated, but hundreds of others have been turned away owing to lack of funds. Even should peace come, the women's situation is pitiable, with their home, stock and often men-folk swept away.

## IVANOFF RESIGNS RAILROAD POSITION

Negotiations Meanwhile Continue With Chang Tso-lin

By Special Cable

MOSCOW, April 20—It is officially announced from Harbin that Mr. Ivanoff Russian manager of the Chinese Eastern Railroad, who figured prominently in the Russo-Chinese crisis last January has resigned and has been replaced by the ex-manager of the Perm Railroad, Mr. Yemshanoff.

Meanwhile, a representative of the railroad commissariat L. P. Serebrakoff, continues negotiating with Chang Tso-lin authorities regarding the elimination of causes of friction in the management of the railroad. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that Mr. Serebrakoff hopes to convince the Chang Tso-lin authorities that the Soviet Government has no territorial designs in connection with the railroad. He is commissioned to offer definite suggestions more strictly defining the Russian and Chinese spheres of management and creating more effective machinery for conciliation and the adjustment of future differences.

Concern is expressed here regarding the safety of L. M. Karakhan, in view of the occupation of Peking by anti-Soviet Mukden troops. It is believed the situation is aggravated, because the Mukden troops are accompanied by a detachment of White émigré Russians under command of Colonel Neceliev.

## "ABIE'S IRISH ROSE" PLAGIARISM CHARGED

NEW YORK, April 20 (P)—Anne Nichols, author and producer of "Abie's Irish Rose," has filed suit for damages of \$3,000,000 against the Universal Pictures Corporation, alleging that the motion picture, "The Cohens and the Kellys," was plagiarized from her play, and that she was damaged to this extent.

Miss Nichols named Carl Laemmle and Harry Pollard as joint defendants with the company, and asked that an injunction against further showing of the picture be ordered. The suit was filed in federal court. The petition in the suit recognized that the defendants claimed the motion picture was taken from the play "Two Blocks Away."

## ITALY SUPPRESSES NEWSPAPERS FOR INEXACT NOTE ON ABYSSINIA

Negotiations Between Rome and London Dealt Only With Economic Concessions Contemplated in 1906 Treaty, Says Foreign Office Communique

By Special Cable

ROME, April 20—An official communique issued yesterday by the Italian Foreign Office about the Anglo-Italian negotiations concerning Abyssinia is destined to put an end to various rumors circulating abroad as regards the pact reached between Italy and Great Britain. The Rome papers which published a note on the subject that appeared in the London Times were suppressed, as in Italian official quarters the accuracy of the note was denied.

The object of the official communique was to "avoid inexact comments on false news published in foreign papers concerning the negotiations between Italy and Britain as regards Abyssinia." The negotiations, proceeds the note, dealt only with concessions of a purely economic nature which both countries requested of the Abyssinian Government, and which were contemplated in the tripartite agreement concluded in 1906. The French Government has been informed that the negotiations have the utmost respect for the sovereignty and integrity of "the Ethiopian empire."

**Finding a Formula**  
The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that in the agreement Italy is granted certain railway concessions in return for permitting the English construction of a dam at Lake Tana. The agreement, however, has not yet been drafted and both governments are engaged in trying to find a formula which will not hurt the susceptibilities of the Abyssinian Government.

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 20—Benito Mussolini's declaration that colonial expansion for Italy has become an immediate necessity and the report that a pact between Italy and Greece has been concluded have recently caused apprehension here. Commerce and finance have naturally suffered from the situation, but a marked improvement is apparent in view of the Italian Ambassador's denial of the existence of any pact with Greece and Signor Mussolini having already returned to Rome.

**Precautionary Measures**

Public opinion here appears to have expected Signor Mussolini to visit Rhodes, and his omitting to do

so is interpreted as a good sign. The Government, while considering the apprehension displayed in Constantinople as out of proportion with the actual situation which "presents no particularly abnormal possibilities" is, however, taking precautionary measures and the 1907 class has been mobilized under an official proclamation. Five older classes are also stated to be under mobilization. Great publicity has been given to Turkey's determination to defend itself from any foreign aggression and the press, while ridiculing the probability of Italy undertaking any action against Turkey, is unanimous in declaring that no sacrifice will be considered too great on the part of the latter in the event of such an eventuality.

**Report of Accord Denied**

By Special Cable

ATHENS, April 20—Lucas Roufos, the Foreign Minister, explaining the unexpected halt in the Greco-Serbian negotiations, said they were simply postponed in order to study certain questions of a technical nature, and he intimated that the conversations would be resumed. He denied the report that an accord had been concluded between Italy and Greece against Turkey. The Foreign Minister insisted that the conversations with Italy were solely about economic questions.

## TUGBOAT MEN WIN ONE-DAY STRIKE

NEW YORK, April 19 (P)—Three thousand striking tugboat men, whose precipitate walk-out threatened to tie up New York Harbor, have returned to work with most of their demands satisfied. The strike lasted just 24 hours.

A hundred tugboat owners, operating more than the 400 privately owned tugs in the harbor, signed the agreement. Several hours earlier, a separate settlement had been reached with nine of the companies, including the Cornell Steamboat Company, which operates 60 tugs. The workers received a 10-hour day and a promise wage increases of from \$10 to \$25, instead of the \$10 to \$50 raises they asked. They also received promise of increases of from 65 to 85 per cent in allowances for food aboard the tugs.

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## D. A. R. BESOUGHT BY MR. COOLIDGE TO GO TO POLLS

President Tells the National  
Conference Non-Voters  
Constitute Menace

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Citizenship in America is not a private enterprise, but a public function, President Coolidge said in an address before the Thirty-fifth Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution during which he urged the people to exercise a greater interest in their government by going to the polls on election day.

"The whole system of government," he asserted, "rests on the ballot box. Unless citizens perform their duties there, such a system of government is doomed to failure."

Making a passing reference to law observance as it relates to the duties of citizenship, the President said that it "cannot be denied that in the splendor and glamor of our life the moral sense is sometimes blinded."

"It cannot be disputed," he said, "that in too many quarters there is a lack of reverence for authority and of obedience to law. Such occurrences are sporadic and produce their own remedy. When society finds that its life and property are in peril from wildness, it is very quick to organize its forces for its own protection. That cannot fail to be done in our own country, for our people as a whole are thoroughly law-abiding."

Where Greatest Danger Lies  
The President held, however, that it was not in violence and crime that the greatest danger lies, for these evils were quickly apparent and could be suppressed. A far more serious danger, he said, "lurks in the shirking of those responsibilities of citizenship, the President said, which are not so noticeable, but are more insidious and likely to be more devastating."

The address was delivered on the anniversary of the battles of Concord and Lexington, and after referring to the form of Government set up as a result of the Revolution, Mr. Coolidge said:

"If we are to keep our representative form of government, and to maintain the principle that the majority shall rule, it behooves us to take some drastic action to arouse the voters of this country to a greater interest in their civic duties on election day. Many remedies have been proposed, from disfranchisement to criminal action.

"The most practical, I believe, however, is for all bodies of men and women interested in the welfare of this country to join together and form some efficient organization to correct this evil."

Women's Vote Unorganized  
"It was hoped that giving the vote to women would arouse a more general interest in the obligations of election day. That has not yet proved to be the case. The presidential election in 1920 was the first after the adoption of the universal suffrage amendment. There is no way to divide the total vote cast by men and women. But after that election some rather complicated calculations were made based on the assumption that the accession of women might be presumed to double the vote. The calculations reached the conclusion that of the approximate 27,000,000 votes cast only 37 per cent represented the votes of women. Some say the percentage of feminine votes was greater in 1924. Others say it was less.

"I am not disposed to accept these conclusions as altogether fair to the women. And it stands the reason that it would take some time for them to become used to exercising the privilege which had belonged to the men of this country for many generations.

Only 50 Per Cent Vote  
"It is not my purpose to draw any distinction between the men and the women as to the extent to which they take advantage of their privilege and perform their duty at the ballot box. But rather it is my idea to call your attention to the startling fact that in the last two presidential elections barely 50 per cent of those qualified to vote have done so. In the senatorial elections in 1924 the voting percentage is much smaller."

"The serious aspect of this situation lies in its insidiousness. With the broadening of popular powers, the direct election of practically all public officials, and the direct nomination of most of them there is no opportunity for an expression of the public will except at the ballot box. It is perfectly evident that all those who have selfish interests will go to the polls and will be active and energetic in securing support for their proposals and their candidates. The average voter supports what he believes to be the public interest. Unless they appear on election day that interest will go unrepresented."

## Women Taking Larger Part in Politics in Texas City

DALLAS, Tex., April 20 (Special)—Indication that women are taking a larger part in political affairs, particularly such as directly affect the home, are seen in a school board election just held. Although only a tenth of the eligible voters cast ballots, women appeared at the polls in large numbers. In fact it seemed to be a woman's election all through. One woman member of the board, Mrs. H. L. Peoples, was re-elected. Another woman, Mrs. W. P. Zumwalt, was added to the board and the entire ticket as endorsed by the Mothers' Council and Parent-Teacher Association won by an overwhelming majority. This is the first time in the history of the city that two women have been on the board.

## ANNUAL TECH SHOW OPENS JUNIOR WEEK

"Too Many Brothers," Tech musical comedy, was given at the Boston Opera House last night. It was the twenty-eighth annual show given by students of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Richard Whiting '26, played the masculine lead as James Cluet-Archer, and Rand B. Jones '26, took the leading feminine rôle as Molly Cluet-Archer. Other players of masculine rôles were Richard B. Goble, Edmund G. Bromlow, Emerson W. Eddy, and Will Frost. The supporting feminine rôle were taken by Willard F. McCormack, Norbert M. Miller, and Carl W. Harris. The play will be repeated for the student body tonight preceding the Junior prom at the Copley-Plaza, and again tomorrow evening for the alumni.

The combined musical clubs of Tech gave their annual spring concert at the Hotel Somerset last evening as part of the festivities of Junior Week. The Mandolin and Glee Clubs made their first appearance of the season together at this time. Thomas A. Knowles '27, also made his first public appearance as the "master magician." Gordone W. Browne and Philip L. Riley were soloists. Raymond M. Mead, David Shepard, and Floyd W. Hall sang duets and trios.

## CONVICTION EXPECTED IN COL. WILLIAMS' CASE

MARINE BASE, SAN DIEGO, Calif., April 20 (AP)—Col. Alexander S. Williams should know within two weeks whether he is to be dismissed from the Marine Corps, reduced in rank or dropped to a lower file on the promotion list for being drunk at a dinner party he gave in honor of Brig.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler.

The Colonel's conviction on a charge of intoxication preferred by General Butler was indicated when the court-martial trying his case adjourned without saying what, if any, verdict it had reached. This, officers familiar with court-martial procedure explained, was the court's way of breaking the news to the defendant with the utmost courtesy permissible under naval regulations.

## FUNDS FOR COMMUNITY HOUSE ARE GROWING

STORRS, Conn., April 20 (Special)—Rapid progress is being made in the Storrs Church and Community House campaign, which is being conducted by the Connecticut Federation of Churches to better religious and social facilities of students and faculty and Connecticut Agricultural College.

"With the funds now in sight," said the Rev. Morris E. Allins, pastor of the Storrs Church, and director of the church campaign, "we expect to pass the \$200,000 mark by June 1, and to have the full amount required by Aug. 1. The contract for the construction of the church will be let in the summer."

## FOREST WEEK UNITES NATION IN EFFORT TO CONSERVE TREES

One Hundred National Organizations Join to Further  
Country-Wide Campaign of Education—80,000,000  
Acres are Non-Productive

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, April 19—The fifth annual observance of American Forest Week, April 19-25, finds conservationists, the lumber industry, and the public united in a nationwide effort to save one of America's greatest national resources from depletion. Nearly 100 organizations composing the American Forest Week Committee, and headed by Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, have laid the foundation for a national observance of the cause of American forests, which will bring the subject before the public by every means available.

Schools and churches, theaters and the movies, radio and the press, are being utilized to reach every corner of the Nation. More than 1,000,000 booklets, posters, stickers and other pieces of literature have been sent out by the United States Forest Service. A long list of radio addresses has been arranged by the National Farm Radio Council, co-operating with the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, all dealing with some phase of forestry conservation and development.

## That We May Have More Trees

"Amer" an Forest Week has a definite and practical purpose," it is stated by the Forest Service. "Its observance is intended to help each and every one of us to discover what he or she individually can and will do to the end that we may have more trees and more valuable forests."

"The reason for American Forest Week, which was observed for the first time in 1922, under proclamation by President Harding, is that: 'The whole country is directly and greatly concerned with how our forests are used and what they produce; that although there is no lack of land which could grow timber, and for which no other use is in prospect, this land is not producing the timber that it should; that this condition ought to be changed, and that to change it is a job which concerns everyone.'"

Holding public education on facts of forestry to be of prime importance in a national program, the Forest Week Committee is giving publicity to figures showing the serious depletion of forest resources. More than four-fifths of the original forested area in this country has been cut over. The center of timber cutting has moved steadily westward as the forests have been depleted, until at present Washington and Oregon furnish one-fourth of the national timber cut.

## Reforestation Efforts

Until recent years little effort was made to plant new timber crops on the cut-over land to serve future generations. Now reforestation is one of the foremost conservation movements in the country. Timber must be grown as a crop, just as corn or wheat is grown, and the present generation must labor diligently to make up for the wasteful and extravagant overcutting of forests in past years, is the message broadcast by the Forest Week Committee.

It is pointed out that while the main steps in timber growing are simple, private reforestation is making too slow headway. Forest owners, it is said, have thought of timber-

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land as a mine, rather than a crop to be continually renewed.

Some of the outstanding facts which are being brought to public attention during Forest Week are the following:

If all of the 470,000,000 acres of land classified as forest land were put to producing trees at maximum capacity there would be no serious timber supply problem facing the nation. Of this total 470,000,000 acres of potential forest land, 80,000,000 is in a non-productive condition.

The annual damage from forest fires is \$20,000,000, and fires each year destroy an average of 10,500,000 acres of forest land.

Two-thirds of the drain on the national forests is caused by wasteful methods of logging and wood manufacturing.

The public must co-operate with the Government, since four-fifths of America's forest land is in private ownership.



Boston  
Special Correspondence  
A private school teacher was daily giving special attention to a little girl in her arithmetic lesson, who because of failure to get a grip on this subject was not allowed to remain in the public schools.

The teacher took great interest in such children and soon found this little girl very lovable, although she seemed to possess what many called a bad temper. She, therefore, exercised great patience with her, which resulted in a marked improvement in helping her to obtain the rudiments in the subject mentioned.

One bright spring afternoon, however, when the sun was shining through the open window, the little girl seemed very fractious and showed a great disinclination to do any work on the blackboard. The teacher appeared to be taking no notice of the grumbling that was going on, but an inspiration came to her as she was listening to the birds chirp-

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## COST ACCOUNTANTS OFFER ESSAY PRIZES

Three Awards Totaling \$1500  
to Be Made at Convention

The National Association of Cost Accountants announced today that the president of the association, Clinton H. Scovell of Boston, has presented to the association \$1500 to be awarded as prizes for these on the subject, "The Presentation of Costs for Executives or Executive Use of Cost Data." There will be a first prize of \$750 and three other prizes of \$400, \$200 and \$150.

In announcing the contest the association said:

The purpose of the Scovell Prize Competition is to stimulate discussion on one of the most important and fundamental aspects of modern cost accounting, that is, the use which the management of a business or industrial enterprise may make of cost data in guiding the business or in the determination of policies.

"Too many business executives still have the idea that cost accounting is merely a species of book-keeping to record data largely of historical value. Modern cost accounting is in reality the science of business management based upon facts."

"A cost system should produce daily all the essential facts which an executive requires for the management of his business. Costs and budgets, the two most effective tools of business management, go hand in hand."

The prizes will be awarded at the next annual convention of the association in Atlantic City, June 14 to 17. The winning theses will be published by the association and will be distributed generally.

**SALE FOR MILITARY CHARITY**  
Directors of the Army and Navy Service Committee, Inc., of Boston have set May 1 for the fourth annual Boston Day sale to support the charitable work among disabled and needy veterans of the World War carried on through the relief committees of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, 8 Fayette Street, which the corporation operates. Five hundred workers are being organized into teams to conduct the sale. One hundred and fifty thousand roses have been ordered.

**BRAVES TO OPEN AT HOME**  
The Boston National League Baseball Club will inaugurate its home season at Braves Field tomorrow against the Philadelphia Club which has sent out four games from the Braves in Philadelphia last week. Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols of Boston has consented to throw out the first ball and Governor Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts has accepted an invitation to be present and will probably catch the first ball. James Coughlin, 101st regiment band will furnish the regular opening day program concert. Members of the City Council have accepted invitations to sit down as have also members of the State Legislature. The flag-raising will take place in center field five minutes before the opening time of the game set at 3 p. m.

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## SERVICE IN EAST URGED BY BISHOP

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 20 (Special)—The modern missionary should go into the East filled with the spirit of service and not with the idea of leadership, said Bishop Herbert Welch of Japan and Korea at the World Service Conference in Wesley Methodist Church yesterday afternoon.

"Co-operation should be the watchword for this day of transition in the East," he said. "Our aim is to make the people there independent and capable of self-direction. We are now allowing the Koreans to share in the control of the schools and in financial affairs, and the same policy of mutual control has been tried to an even greater extent in Japan."

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NEW BEDFORD



## Joseph Conrad's African Diary Shown in Harvard Treasure Room

Tells of Trip Up Congo River in 1890, With Nautical Notes and Sketches—Early Drafts of "Lord Jim"  
Also Part of Anonymous Gift to Library

Joseph Conrad's diary of his trip into Africa in 1890, from which he drew much of his material for later novels, together with numerous of the early drafts of his manuscript of the book, "Lord Jim," gifts to the Harvard College Library from an anonymous donor, are now on exhibit in the Library's Treasure Room, offering much Conradiana not generally available to public view.

The diary, written in two small black penny notebooks in pencil, contains a brief and fragmentary account of his trip up the Congo River into Africa in 1890. According to Richard Curle, his close friend and secretary, this is the only known diary, and none other is likely to exist.

One of the notebooks forms a day-by-day account of the first half of the Congo journey, and the second is filled with rough pencil sketches and nautical notes.

### Gossip of the Seamen

An early interlined and partially revised draft of the first chapters of "Lord Jim" is contained in a common-place looking book along with Polish extracts, probably in his mother's handwriting. In this book Mr. Conrad outlined the story of Lord Jim, known as Tuan Jim. Comparing the manuscript with a passage in its final form on page 11 of the book, the revision is not so great, but several changes are noticeable. The manuscript reads:

"Jim listened for days to the endless professional gossip of these men, who as seamen seemed at first to him unsubstantial as shadows. Then some responsive chord in his nature was struck and he let himself go. There was a charm in seeing all these men well clothed, well fed and knowing so little of danger and toil. And after a few days, instead of going home, he secured a berth as chief mate on the Patna. The Patna was a steamer as old as the hills, lean like a greyhound and eaten with rust like a kettle on a rubbish heap. She was owned by a Chinaman, chartered by an Arab and commanded by a sort of renegade New South Wales German, who on the strength of Bismarck's achievements, brutalized those he was not afraid of and wore a 'blood and iron' air, combined with a bottle nose and a red moustache. After she had been painted outside and whitewashed inside 600 or more pilgrims were crowded on board as she lay with steamers alongside a wooden quay."

This passage in its printed form occurs thus:

"To Jim that gossiping crowd, viewed as seamen, seemed at first more unsubstantial than shadows. But at length he found a fascination in the sight of those men, in their appearance of doing so well on such a small allowance of danger and toil. In time, beside the original disdain there grew up slowly another sentiment; and suddenly, giving up the idea of going home, he took berth as chief mate of the Patna."

The remainder of the preliminary draft was more extensively changed.

## CLUB REGULATION MEASURE INDORSED

Organizations Protest Any  
Modification in Bill

Protest against weakening provisions included in a bill regulating the licensing of night clubs and road houses, now pending before the Massachusetts Senate, was made at the State House today by a delegation of citizens representing prominent organizations, who waited on Wellington Wells, President of the Senate.

Under the provisions of the bill, supervision of road houses and night clubs will be in the hands of the state constabulary, and representatives of the Massachusetts State Grange testified that there is little opposition to the bill in the small crowd from whose hands the present authority is to be taken.

Among those who urged Mr. Wells to support passage of the bill in its present form were Herbert C. Parsons, Probation Commissioner; Jeffrey Brackett, of the Massachusetts Civic League; the Rev. Howard Chidley, president of the Florence Crittenton League; Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton, manager of the Night Club and Road House Conference; Mrs. Robert A. Woods, of South Boston; Mrs. Murdoch Clark, of the Social Service Council of Unitarian Women; Mrs. Percy E. Thayer, the Women's Federation of Church Societies; Mrs. Winona Pinkham, Massachusetts Civic League; Miss Laura A. Jones, Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union; and Mrs. Sarah Holland of the Pomona Grange.

## COMPROMISE PLAN FOR "LOOP" HIGHWAY

Details of a compromise plan submitted for \$27,000,000 "loop" highway in downtown Boston will be discussed and probably announced publicly by the Legislature's Committee on Municipal Finance and Metropolitan Affairs next Thursday.

The subcommittee held an executive session today, and voted to make its report to the joint committee Thursday. The substitute plan which is now before the subcommittee was proposed by seven representatives of business and financial interests in Boston who were concerned in construction of the "loop" highway. While the plan will probably be given out Thursday, it may be held until the joint committee has had an opportunity to act on it.

## MRS. EVA W. WHITE'S APPOINTMENT UPHELD

Appointment of Mrs. Eva Whiting White of Boston as Overseer of the Public Welfare, which had been submitted by Mayor Nichols, was approved today by the State Civil Service Commission. Mrs. White is connected with the Elizabeth Peabody House.

retaining the ideas in a smoother form of expression in the book as follows:

"The Patna was a local steamer as old as the hills, lean as a greyhound, and eaten up with rust worse than a condemned water-tank. She was owned by a Chinaman, chartered by an Arab, and commanded by a sort of renegade New South Wales German, very anxious to curse publicly his native country, but who, apparently on the strength of Bismarck's victorious policy, brutalized all those he was not afraid of, and wore a 'blood and iron' air, combined with a purple nose and a red moustache. After she had been painted outside and whitewashed inside, 800 pilgrims (more or less) were driven on board."

## Woman's Fair Recalls College Pioneers of Crinoline Days

Chicago Exhibits Graphic Record Shows Century's Progress in Higher Education for Women—Career of the "Henry Ford of Roses"

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, April 20.—The college woman, pioneer in the movement to claim woman's rights, wins recognition at the Woman's World's Fair here. From the brave leaders of the 30 and '40s, who, despite their prim

## MARINE SCHOOL GRADUATES 16

Exercises Held on Board  
Schoolship Nantucket—  
Honors Awarded

Graduation exercises were held for the sixty-third time by the Massachusetts Nautical School today, when 16 cadets from all parts of Massachusetts were handed diplomas by Dr. Payson Smith, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, aboard the schoolship Nantucket, off the North End Park. Five of the graduates today were in the seamanship class and 11 in the marine and electrical engineering class.

Parents and friends of the cadets crowded the main deck, amidships, sheltered by the winter housing, to watch the ceremonies on the aft deck, where bunting, flags of the international signal code and Old Glory gave a touch of color to the gala occasion. Refreshments were served to the visitors after the exercises were completed, shortly after noon.

Graduates Successful  
Graduates of the school have attained the highest honors and positions obtainable in the American Merchant Marine, as pointed out by Francis T. Bowles, chairman of the commission, who presided. Those leaving today are in line for positions as subordinate officers on American vessels on which promotion leads to rapid advancement to chief engineers' positions.

Rev. Percy T. Edrop of the Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Boston, offered invocation at the opening of the ceremonies, and later presented to each graduate a Bible from the Massachusetts Bible Society. Rear Admiral Philip, commandant of the First Naval District, Navy Yard, Charlestown, addressed the graduates, and Charles E. Perkins, one of the school commissioners, and a graduate himself, presented the two alumni association prizes to the graduate in each class who received the highest marks for his term in the school. The prizes were textbooks.

Earle B. Vaux of East Lynn, valedictorian of the class, was chosen the best all-around student in the seamanship class by the school commissioners and received the Alumni Association prize for the best all-around student in the engineering class. The Boston Chamber of Commerce prize for seamanship was presented to Harold A. Weston of Salem. In addition to winning the Alumni Association prize Mr. Young also received the prize for engineers which is awarded by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

General Electric's Prize  
The General Electric Company prize, which is the first ever to have been awarded by this organization, also went to Mr. Young. The prize consists of a one-year course in practical electrical engineering experience in the laboratories of the General Electric Company in Lynn.

Graduates in the seamanship and navigation class were: Wendell G. Ames of Medford, Charles T. Conroy of Lynn, Boyce Dunbar of the Patna, William A. Halliden of South Boston, John F. Hart of Charlestown, Marshall W. Jones of Cambridge, Charles E. L. Kimball of Quincy, Thomas E. O'Donovan of Dorchester, John A. Pillington of Mansfield, Joseph A. Pilote of Whitman, John A. Rooney of South Boston, Harry L. Young of Attleboro.

A new freshman class will be started at once from the recent entrants. The graduation exercises on the Nantucket will sail from Boston May 8 on its annual foreign cruise, this year to be 11,442 miles and taking in, for the first time, a call at Iceland. The vessel is due back at Boston Sept. 12, after the complete itinerary. Just prepared follows: Boston, Provincetown, Ponta Delgada, Plymouth, England; Belfast, Ireland; Reykjavik, Iceland; Bergen, Norway; Edinburgh, Scotland; Southampton, England; Gibraltar, Madeira, St. Georges, Bermuda; Gloucester, Boston.

of her as she lay with steam up alongside a "wooden jetty." "The journey up the Congo was of immense significance in the life of Mr. Conrad. He tells in his "A Personal Record" how as a small boy he pointed to the dark area on a map of Africa and said, "When I grow up I shall go there." At the time he made the trip Mr. Conrad was a sailing captain, and through the trip by boat and through the jungle he carried with him the first seven chapters of "Almayer's Folly" managing to keep it safe despite the many things that were lost or abandoned.

Characteristic extracts from the diary include such as the following: "Thursday, July 3.—Bird notes charming. One especially, a flute-like note. Another, kind of 'boom,' resembling the very distant baying of a hound. Saw only pigeons and a few green parrots. Very small and not many. No birds of prey seen by me."

"July 5.—Today fell into a muddy puddle—beastly! The fault of the man that carried me. After camp, went to a small stream, bathed and changed clothes. Getting jolly well sick of this fun."

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The Rockford College, first woman's institution of collegiate rank in the middle West, displays portraits of its graduating class of 14 earnest faces looking out from demurely drawn coiffures at a world which regarded them as radicals.

At the Mt. Holyoke booth visitors are reminded that the experiment of higher education for women was conceived so daring when that college was founded, not a century ago, that Miss Mary Lyon, the founder, gave it the conservative name of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary.

Present-Day Accomplishments  
In contrast, present-day accomplishments of the woman's colleges are depicted in the corner of the fair devoted to the educational institutions. Wellesley College has an impressive bookshelf here. Each book is from the pen of one of its daughters, either a graduate or a member of the faculty. Among the volumes are many branches of literature, fiction, poetry, travel essays, history.

Portraits of Wellesley women displayed here include those of Katherine Lee Bates, author of the hymn "America the Beautiful"; Miss Belle Sherrin, president of the National League of Women Voters; Miss Dora Welles, the first woman principal of a Chicago high school; Miss Sophronia P. Breckinridge, sociologist; Miss Helen Converse, assistant editor of the Atlantic Monthly; and Miss Helen Bennett, managing director of the Woman's World's Fair.

Smith College proudly calls attention to a venture in college education, "The Junior Year in France," which this institution offers.

College Girl of Today  
The resourcefulness and independence of the college girl of today is shown in graphic form at the Goucher College booth, where Miss Mary T. McCurley, vocation secretary, tells of the many ways students earn money. Last summer, she said 172 girls held jobs which brought them total wages of \$21,474.49.

Visitors comparing this year's exposition with that of last year's find initial undertaking, note improvements. Educational exhibits are more numerous. Most of the booths are better arranged and lighted. Interior light, made brighter by the ingenious use of fluted cake tins as reflectors, make for better displays. Miss Elena. Ions, k's orchestra, composed entirely of women, is a new feature which adds to the thoroughly feminine character of the show.

Female occupations are constantly being discovered through the spotlight of the fair. The career of a woman who stands modestly in the shadow of a great bouquet of Columbia roses is one of these. It is Miss Marie C. Kenney, home economist, who is the only woman rose broker. Her ambition is to put her business on so large and efficient a scale that she can sell rose bushes at prices within the reach of all.

The "Henry Ford of the Roses"  
She wants to be the "Henry Ford of the roses," she confides. Already she has handled single orders for as many as 50,000, she said, and she ships the bushes to all parts of the United States and as far as Honolulu.

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## ECONOMICAL OPERATION TO BE HIGH NOTE OF STORE MANAGERS

Third Annual Convention of National Retail Dry Goods Association to Be Attended by Members From North Atlantic States

Retail store managers from north Atlantic coast states to the number of several hundred are expected in Boston on May 5 to 8, inclusive, for the third annual convention of the store managers' division of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, headquarters of which will be at the New Ocean House, Swampscott. The keynote of the convention is to be "Economic Operation."

Delegates are to visit the Boston retail stores on May 8, on invitation of G. B. Johnson, president of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, arrangements for which are being made by Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the board. Officers of the organization are: Richard E. Stied of Providence, chairman; B. G. Hawkins of Boston, vice-chairman; E. H. Pierce of New York City, secretary-treasurer; Joseph M. Meyers of Pittsburgh, Pa., chairman of the advisory committee. Convention arrangements are in charge of Mr. Hawkins as chairman of the convention committee, assisted by J. H. Paswaters of New York. Mr. Stied will open the convention on May 5 at 10 a. m., with his annual report. Appointment of delegates, nominating, balloting resolutions, etc., will follow, and the keynote address, "Economic Operation," will be delivered by George B. Johnson, president of the R. H. White Company, and also head of the Retail Trade Board.

Other addresses May 5 will be: "The Store Manager's Opportunity for Leadership in Economic Operation," by F. Frank Vorenberg of Gilchrist Company; "Is the Down Town Shopping District Losing Out?" by William N. Tatt, Philadelphia trade paper editor. The annual report of the advisory committee, of which Joseph M. Meyers of Pittsburgh is chairman, is to be submitted before the luncheon, at which Samuel Stied of Providence is to preside.

B. E. Hawkins of Jordan Marsh Company is to be chairman of the afternoon session May 5, at which the following addresses will be delivered: "The Function of Expense Planning," by Gordon Creighton of E. T. Slattery Company; "Control of Expense Other Than Salary," a story study conducted by the advisory committee, explained by Dr. C. K. Lyons.

## New England and the West Can Learn From Each Other

Neglected Opportunities of Northeast Business Men Cited by Clinton H. Scovell, Who Would Have Both Sections Adopt Best Methods

The discussion of the shortcomings, if they be shortcomings, of the New England business man continues unabated among members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. It all began two months ago when, on Feb. 22, Current Affairs in New England, the official organ of the Boston Chamber, published an anonymous article entitled, "Well, Well, Well," in which a native of the Corn Belt enumerated the shortcomings he had found at his neighbors' hands in a half dozen years of residence in New England. He characterized New England business men, socially and professionally, as aloof, unco-operative, unfriendly.

This article brought forth a reply from one of the members of the Boston Chamber who felt themselves qualified to speak on one or another side of the question. Easterners who had lived in the middle West, and vice versa, and residents of each of those regions who have never lived in the other, inundated the editor's desk with their opinions on the New England business man and upon points of view typically, traditionally Bostonian.

In reply to "Well, Well, Well," a militant defense of New England by Arthur P. Morley, entitled "East is East—and Always Will Be," was published. These opening guns cleared the decks for the debate, and in recent weeks considerable advice has been offered by various prominent Massachusetts business and professional men in the hope of setting right an unfortunate situation that may exist.

Neglected Opportunities  
In Current Affairs for April 5, Clinton H. Scovell of Scovell, Wellington & Co., wrote under the title, "Neglecting Our Opportunities": "New England business and professional men may very well feel that our critics from the Middle West overlook some of the solid qualities which make New England men good neighbors, good citizens, and good business associates. Perhaps on this point our middle western critic should be willing to give us the benefit of the doubt."

"We here in New England may, furthermore, have a well developed preference for a degree of deliberation of thought and action which is certainly less and less in evidence as one goes westward across these United States. At the same time, we in New England are probably correct in thinking that we have fewer bank failures, less graft in public affairs, somewhat less lawlessness, and almost certainly better standards of education, business and professional work."

"I do not mean to say that as one goes west across the United States the standards are uniformly poor. I do mean to say, however, that in that direction he steadily strikes more uneven ground, more bad spots, and more inequalities in matters such as I have spoken about."

Mr. Scovell explains that he makes his deductions from experience covering a period of 15 years, during which his business has taken him again and again over the central territory, and on several occasions to the Pacific Coast.

Lack of Co-operation  
"Considering some of the contrasts which in a business way show up to the disadvantage of the New Englanders," he continued, "I should say that the expression, 'I am from Missouri, you'll have to show me,'

by R. E. Stead, "Measuring Selling Productiveness," by Miss Lucy Thayer of R. H. White Company, Boston; "Human Relationship," by J. M. Meyers of Pittsburgh; "Development of an Interchangeable Sales Force," by R. Lamb of New Haven, Conn., and a store study on selling by K. W. Starr of Chicago. Officers will be elected at this session.

In the afternoon of May 6, J. H. Paswaters of New York will be chairman. A report will be submitted by the membership committee and the following addresses made: "Compensation Plans for Non-Selling Employees," by Dr. J. H. Greene of the research bureau for retail training of the University of Pittsburgh; "Publicity Values in Economic Operation," by Frank A. Black of William Filene's Sons Company, Boston, and "Custody of Store Property," by Conrad Schenckman of New York.

E. H. Pierce of New York is to be chairman at the morning session May 7, at which a round-table discussion will be held on "Economic Operation in the Small Store." The resolutions committee will report. M. H. Goodman of Baltimore will talk on "Control of Merchandise for Decorating." H. H. Levi of Washington, D. C., will talk on "Fur Storage." The afternoon will be given over to golf.

## "See New England" Pictured at Natural History Museum

Boston Institution Tells Story of Everyday Life of Field and Forest, Lake and Ocean—Snowy Quartz and Sempiternous Stones Draw Much Attention

See New England first, and if you are in Boston you can do it without spending a cent for car fare or gasoline. Just visit the Museum of Natural History at Boylston and Huntington streets. The Associated Press in a news dispatch today describing how the museum pictures the varied life of New England.

"While presenting an outline of the natural history of the state, the museum aims at giving a complete representation of the flora and fauna of New England," it points out. "From the fossil remains of the Triassic period and photographs of glaciers to the present-day woodchuck standing garden truck the picture ranges. The mineral exhibits are a lesson in commercial geography. The everyday life of field and forest, lake and ocean, is vividly depicted."

"This is no collection of antiquities or specimens designed to attract merely the natural scientist or the curious. It is full of vitality and reflects itself in a hundred ways to the current human activities of New England."

Tube of Fused Quartz  
Tinted or snowy white pieces of quartz taken from New England hills are made of clear fused quartz. A printed card calls attention to the recent experiments with this substance made by the General Electric Company at Lynn, indicating its enormous possibilities in the future development of the electrical industry because of its great resistance to heat and its light distributing properties. Quartz is one of the commonest minerals in New England.

"The entomological section shows the various stages of development of the insects which breed and live in the English forests and crops. There are specimens also of the parasites which feed upon these insect pests and explanation of how the farmer and forester may protect the trees and plants. The dangers from the common housefly in the spreading disease are clearly shown and methods of getting rid of mosquitoes are explained."

"How New England water supplies are purified is shown in another department. The harmlessness of the unpleasant taste and odor which sometimes appear in city water in the spring is emphasized with specimens of algae and other forms of plant and animal life in the lakes and reservoirs which are stirred up as the warm and cold water mix after the breaking up of the ice."

"In the mineral section the wide extent of the granite industry in New England is shown by exhibits from every state. Marble from Vermont and different kinds of hardening stone from each of the six states also suggest the great resources of New England in raw material for buildings and monuments. The wealth of semi-precious stones in this region is revealed in the specimens of beryl, tourmaline, garnet and other richly colored crystals."

"That students of natural history avail themselves of their own opportunities here is shown by the daily stream of visitors. Stools are provided for those who wish to sketch copies of the various specimens."

"Throughout the spring in particular," said Charles W. Johnson, curator, "we have many parties of teachers and high school students from all parts of New England. Groups of younger children from the local schools are brought here frequently."

"In setting up our exhibits of bird and animal life we have aimed not so much at abstract art as at giving a faithful picture of the natural habitat of each creature. So we have had landscapes painted in the round at the back of each case, with actual sections of trees and shrubs as well as leaves and grass in the foreground. Real birds' nests are placed in the trees, often with eggs in them. We show the woodchuck's hole in the ground and the muskrat's mound. The observer sees how the hare and weasel change their color in the different seasons. What we want to do is to teach just where and how the wild birds and animals of New England live."

## WOMEN VOTERS DEBATE DRY LAW

(Continued from Page 1)

If we passed such a resolution here this year we might open the way to future declarations on other subjects which our organization has not studied.

In all its seven years the organization never has faced a vote with such sharply drawn lines as are evidenced on the floor of this convention. The conservatives are certain that they are predicting the organization from hasty action and that to pass the majority report will save prestige for the league.

The drys believe that this attitude is a line of fighting in the shape of welfare legislation hoped for from Congress and state legislatures and that to pass the majority report will mean three steps and a long glide to the left on the part of the league.

It is conceded by both sides that the majority opinion among the delegates is dry and therefore the hope of the few wet who have not yet raised their voices in the convention lies in

enough support for their side because they believe that expediency for the league demands defeat of the minority report.

While the convention was waging its own internal battle four women were waiting to speak on international co-operation to prevent war. Mrs. I. W. Harrison of Kentucky, who advocates "barnstorming by the women" in the shape of writing, speaking and working for United States entrance into the League of Nations; Mrs. E. C. Carter of New York, whose topic was problems of the Pacific; Mrs. W. E. Henderson of Ohio, causes of war; and Miss Adele Mark of Virginia, powers of the President.

Two organization talks were given by Mrs. James E. Cheeseman of Rhode Island and Mrs. William T. Hibbard of Illinois. Mrs. Maud Wood Park spoke on the congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in Paris in May, and Miss Mollie Ray Carroll of Maryland spoke on the progress of the International Union of Women.

An \$50,000 bond issue of 100 per cent good citizenship was subscribed toward the total budget of \$136,000 at a gala finance banquet. From an improvised Wall Street office in the center of the convention, men messengers ran to the tables collecting subscriptions which were run off on ticker tape.

### Good Citizenship Fund

Among the contributions were an anonymous one for \$10,000, \$5000 gifts from John D. Rockefeller Jr., Miss Katharine Addington of Connecticut and the Twenty-first Century Fund established by Edward A. Filene of Boston. Sums of \$1000 each were given by Otto H. Kahn, New York City; Joseph Lee, Boston; C. H. Lindington, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw, Boston; Mrs. Sumner T. McNight, Minneapolis; and Mrs. Harry F. Knight, St. Louis. A gift of \$500 was made by Owen D. Young.

Mrs. Herbert C. Hoover and Miss Alice M. Belmont, representing the Girl Scouts; Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt of California, representing the American Association of University Women, and Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago, were at the speakers' table. Dr. Herbert S. Hadley, chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, gave a greeting, and Robert C. Benchley of Life gave a humorous treasurer's report.

David R. Forgan, Chicago banker, said in part: "I would not cancel the debts of the Allies to the United States. I would keep them here if they were never collected." France, Germany, and Italy cannot pay in gold. They can only pay as they borrowed, in credit, goods, services. If the price in goods our markets would be glutted. We should loan them the money with which to pay their debts to us."

He paid tribute to England for meeting her debts, declaring, "I am a banker but I don't know how they brought back the pound sterling. I take off my hat to the English bankers."

## HIGHWAY FUNDS USE IS OPPOSED

Considerable opposition to a bill providing that the Massachusetts state constabulary shall receive half the highway funds was expressed at a hearing today before the House Committee on Ways and Means.

William Williams, Commissioner of Public Works, the State has already incurred definite responsibility for the construction and maintenance of highways through the Commonwealth, and he contended that any further diversion of highway funds would be a "penalty of highway repair needs." Last year, he said, it was hoped that a definite policy to keep highway funds intact was established, but another raid on the funds is being made at present. If highway funds are diverted to general revenue, they will constitute a special tax on counties, he asserted.

Chester I. Campbell, representing the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association, asked for a postponement of the hearing, and when it was not granted, put his organization on record as strongly opposed to any scheme for diversion of highway funds for other purposes.

Speaking as president of the Boston Motor Club, Miner H. Paddock Jr., said that the purpose of the state constabulary was to police unincorporated towns, and not to act primarily as highway officers. They should be supported by general taxation, and perhaps in part by contributions from the small towns which they protect, but should not be supported from a highway fund, he said.

Day Baker, representing several automobile organizations, said that his membership had not been informed of the bill, else a huge delegation would have appeared to protest, but he urged that money in highway funds for highway purposes should be kept intact.

Donald W. Nicholson, Representative from Wareham, urged that the fines collected as a result of the activity of the state police be devoted to their use, and objected to the utilization of highway funds for that purpose.

Mr. Williams testified that he doubted if 50 per cent of the time of the state police is spent in highway work.

Elijah Adlow, Representative from Roxbury, a member of the committee, asked what part of the time of the inspectors in the registry of motor vehicles, who are paid entirely from the highway fund, is spent on highway work. Mr. Williams answered that all of their time is so spent. Mr. Adlow remarked that from newspaper accounts of investigations of the courts a good part of their time must be spent gathering evidence about the state of the law.

Brenton Whitten, Representative from Brookline, opposed the bill because he said it would result in the State Police spending a larger part of their time on highway traffic violations. It would mean, he said, the loss of time for the protection of rural sections for which purpose the force was organized and in which they are doing outstanding work.

Appearing to answer questions, Alfred F. Foote, commissioner of public safety, said it is difficult to state precisely the proportion of time which the state police spend on highway work. He believed that the eventual solution would be a subdivision of the state police, organized strictly for highway work.

## ARMS REDUCTION NEEDS STRESSED BY MR. KELLOGG

Great Step Toward World Peace, He Tells Guests of Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—American policies on outstanding international issues were revealed by Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, in an address at the annual luncheon of the Associated Press.

On the question of armament limitation, Mr. Kellogg said the United States Government would "welcome an agreement which would complete the work begun in Washington" at the 1921 conference, "particularly as there is danger that the competitive construction which formerly existed, particularly with respect to capital ships, may still be continued, in a less aggravated form, it is true, with respect to cruisers and other types of naval craft not dealt with by the Washington treaties."

### America to Help

Mr. Kellogg pledged in this connection that the delegates from the United States to the preliminary armaments conference in Geneva would "use their influence in favor of projects which may be practical in their application and realizable in their development." To him, he said, the American representatives would "help to the utmost of their ability in preparing the way for agreements for the further limitation of naval armament at no distant date."

"Each definite move toward disarmament, small though it be, is of greater value for the promotion of world peace than ambitious and all-inclusive projects which may be excellent in theory, but which fail to take account of existing world problems."

"The questions which have been submitted for the consideration of the preparatory commission are very general and sweeping in character, and until there has been some discussion, it is impossible to determine what definite proposals can most profitably be advanced, but when the most practicable line of action is determined, this Government can be counted upon to co-operate within the limits of its traditional policy in any serious effort toward the further limitation of the burden of armaments."

### Chinese Situation

The situation in China has to be viewed, the Secretary said, in the perspective of that country's history. He declared the course of the Washington Government throughout China's troubles had been "consistent and definite" in purpose.

"We have endeavored, and we are endeavoring, to carry out those promises solemnly made to the Chinese people in the covenants adopted at the Washington Conference. The tariff conference and the extra-territorial commission are still sitting in Peking, are making progress and are carrying out the mandates dictated by the Washington conference."

As to the treaty situation between the United States and Turkey, Mr. Kellogg said there had been no departure from the traditional, typical American policy.

"We have endeavored to afford proper protection to all legitimate American activities in Turkey," he added, referring to the pending Lausanne convention. Criticism directed against this treaty was described as "negative" and the speaker asserted "this Government cannot conduct its foreign policy with negatives."

The Secretary referred at length to the arbitration and mediation negotiations undertaken by the United States to adjust the Tacna-Arica dispute between Chile and Peru. He reminded the audience, particularly the Latin-American journalists present as guests of the Associated Press, that the true policy of this country contains "no desire for imperialism, acquisition of territory, political or economical domination."

Policy of Co-operation  
The policy is "solely a desire to live and co-operate on terms of equality," he said, "and to promote peace, interchange knowledge, develop trade and commerce, free from selfish aims."

Mr. Kellogg took occasion at the outset of his remarks to extend his "sincere congratulations" to the Associated Press, not only for its work in the United States, but in all the world.

Mr. Kellogg expressed his appreciation of the power of the press in molding public opinion.

"It is fully alive to my mind," he said, "that the Government of the United States can only accomplish its purposes with the cordial backing of the great majority of the American people, and this backing is only obtainable when the press is able to treat these questions with understanding and comprehension of the broad lines which the Government has pursued."

Frank B. Noyes, presiding at the annual luncheon, welcomed Latin-American publishers, gave a brief outline of the Associated Press and offered a toast to President and Mrs. Coolidge. Mr. Noyes, publisher of the Washington Star, is the president of the Associated Press.

Jorge A. Mitre of La Nación, Buenos Aires, at the luncheon speakers, paid tribute to the Associated Press as "an international instrument for the promotion of brotherhood and peace," and praised its matchless ideals of truth and fair play.

## SMITH PROFESSOR TO GO TO OREGON

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 20 (AP)—Prof. Harvey G. Townsend, for the past 12 years a member of the Smith College faculty, has received word that he will be called to become professor of philosophy at the University of Oregon, it was learned today.

Professor Townsend was head of the department of education at Smith until last year, when he was transferred to the philosophy department. He is secretary-treasurer of the American Philosophical Association, eastern division, and is the author of numerous articles on education and philosophy.



## JEW'S MIGRATE IN BIG NUMBERS

Palestine's Increase Since  
Armistice Amounts to  
About 70,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 19.—It is officially announced that the number of Jews entering Palestine in 1925 as immigrants, as distinct from casual visitors, was 33,801, including 14,034 men, 11,649 women, and 8,118 children. During the same period 2141 Jews emigrated from Palestine. Of these about 1400 were recent settlers, the remainder being Jews whose residence in Palestine dated back to before the war.

The number of emigrants was about the same as in 1924, but the immigration figures are much the highest recorded hitherto and are not far short of the aggregate for the four years 1921 to 1924. After allowing for departures, the net gain by immigration between the armistice and the end of 1925 was about 70,000. As a result of immigration, plus natural increase, the number of Jews permanently settled in Palestine rose during this period from about 55,000 to nearly 130,000, or about 15 per cent of the estimated total population.

A striking feature of the recent immigration returns is the marked increase both in the proportion and the actual number of immigrants of what is known as the "independent means" category. Immigrants are broadly divided into main classes: those who go out to fill ascertained vacancies in the labor market, and those who are admitted by virtue of the possession of a certain amount of capital, the ordinary minimum being £500.

These small capitalists, who are technically known as immigrants of independent means, formed (with their dependents) 42 per cent of the total number of Jewish immigrants in 1925, as compared with 13 per cent in 1922. Their actual number (including dependents) was over 10,000, as compared with just over 5000 in 1924 and less than a thousand in 1923. They brought with them capital to an estimated total of £1,500,000, of which a part was invested in agriculture and a larger proportion in various branches of industry. Many of them have settled in the Jewish township of Tel-Aviv near Jaffa, which bids fair, according to

Sir Herbert Samuel, to become one of the main manufacturing centers of the Middle East.

In the autumn of 1925, the official immigration regulations were modified, somewhat to the disadvantage of the "independent means" immigrants, and about the same time there began a period of acute economic depression in Poland, from which a large proportion of immigrants of this type originate. Hence, toward the end of the year there was a sharp slump in middle-class immigration and a corresponding shrinkage in the influx of private capital. As a result, the Jewish urban centers and especially Tel-Aviv, have passed through a phase of depression, from which, however, they now show signs of recovering.

Immigrants of the working class, who enter under what is known as the labor schedule, have continued to flow steadily in, and in 1925 numbered (with their dependents) over 15,000, or nearly three times as many as in the previous year.

## DR. STRESEMANN EXPLAINS TREATY

Foreign Minister Says It Is  
Supplementary to Locarno

STUTTGART, Germany, April 19 (R).—Dr. Gustav Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, speaking at the annual meeting of the German People's Party, declared: "If the German-Russian agreements are concluded they will represent a natural supplement to Locarno."

He said that the German Government had duly advised the foreign powers which were parties to the Locarno pact when the negotiations with Russia started. Germany's negotiations with Russia did not represent German renunciation of the Locarno policy of pacification, though for a time Russian psychology was inclined to view the Locarno agreement as a kind of anti-Russian crusade. Dr. Stresemann remarked that such fears were dispelled at Locarno by the statements of Sir Austen Chamberlain, M. Briand and M. Vandervelde to the German delegation.

The Foreign Minister pointed out that Germany was negotiating an agreement with Russia, the object of which was non-participation in an aggressive act against either of the two countries, and otherwise to insure amicable economic relations, mutually advantageous, which he described as "the fundamental idea governing the relations of other nations with Russia."

## BRITISH WANT NEW ROAD SIGNS

Proposal Made to Paint In-  
dications in Perspective  
to Aid Motorist

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 19.—While England has borrowed from America the idea of painting directions on the road surface showing drivers of vehicles which way to turn, it has been left to Capt. Leonard Plugge to look at the matter from the point of view of the driver. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Captain Plugge said that the important question was whether the signs were legible to approaching drivers. This, he said, is intimately connected with perspective and appears to have been overlooked.

As far as he could ascertain, all directions, whether painted on the surface, let into the roadway in white studs, or in glass studs lighted from beneath, had been arranged in such a way that they only gave a true reading when viewed directly from above, a position which the driver to be warned never occupied. Drivers had been summoned at court for not conforming to the directions, and their defense was always that they were not able to read the signs, or that by the time they could read them it was too late to change their course.

Such signals, says Captain Plugge, should be so displayed as to require the minimum of effort by the driver of an on-coming vehicle, who has quite enough to do with his controls as it is, and good signs should minimize danger instead of possibly increasing it. He therefore advocates the painting of road-surface signs in perspective. These to the pedestrian alongside would look distorted, but to an approaching driver they would appear correct.

## TEMPLE COLLEGE PLANS OUTLINED

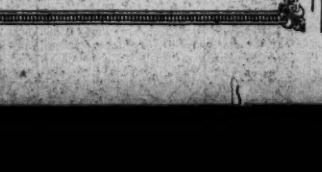
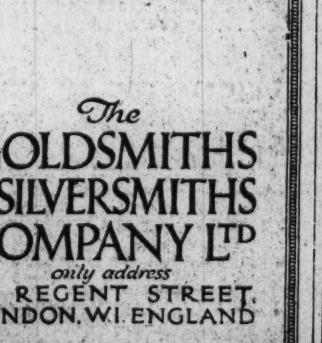
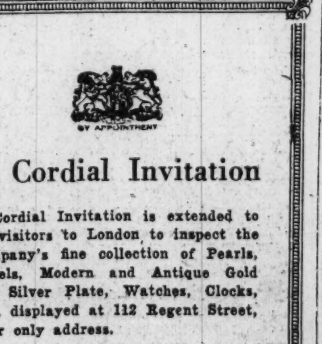
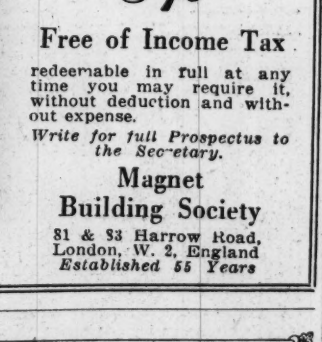
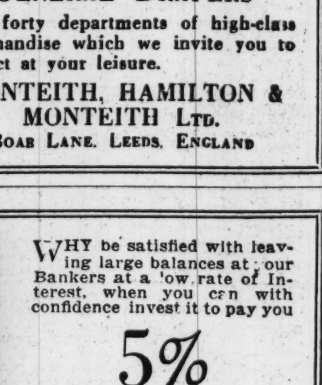
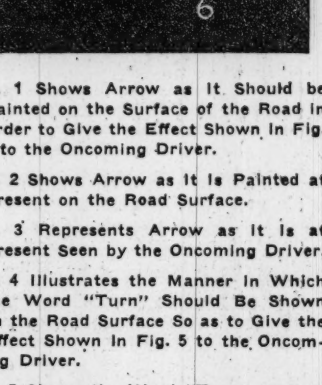
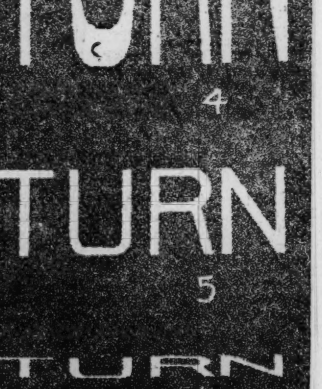
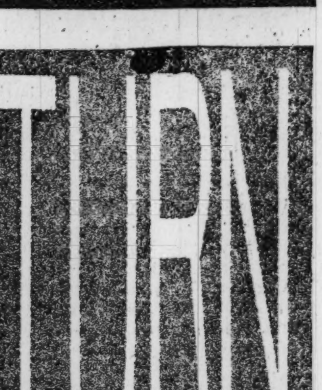
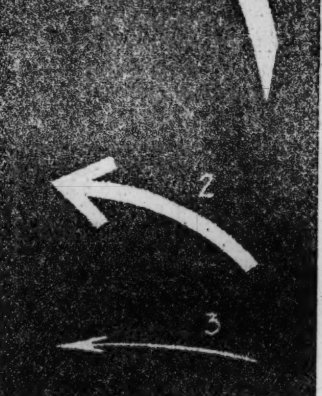
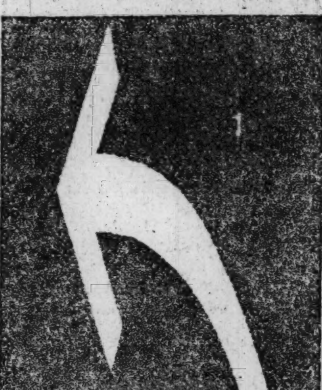
Dr. Charles E. Beury to Be  
Inaugurated May 7

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, will be the principal speaker at the inauguration ceremony of Dr. Charles E. Beury as president of Temple University, which will take place Friday, May 7, in the Temple Auditorium, Broad and Berks Streets.

Announcement to that effect has been made by Dr. Laura H. Carnell, associate president of Temple University, following a recent meeting of the inauguration committee, consisting of trustees, deans, faculty members, and students of the university. Dr. Beury is an alumnus of Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1903. He was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1906.

Dr. Beury was unanimously elected president of Temple University to succeed the late Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell, founder and first president, on Jan. 22 by his fellow-members of the board of trustees. He had been a member of the board since 1913 and chairman of the finance, building, endowment fund and Samaritan Hospital committees of the corporation. The following February, Ursinus College conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon him.

## Proposed Road Marks



## CO-OPERATION'S RISE RENEWED

Prof. C. Gide Estimates Dis-  
tributive Members at  
140,000,000

MANCHESTER, Eng., April 9 (Special Correspondence).—Charles Gide, professor at the College of France, an ardent co-operator, and a member of the International Co-operative Alliance, recently delivered a series of lectures on co-operation, in which he reviewed the position of co-operation throughout the world.

The opening lecture of the course has just been printed in the International Co-operative Bulletin, in which Professor Gide says: "There are today 200,000 co-operative societies in the world; but if I confine myself exclusively to the distributive co-operative societies, we have 80,000 societies with 36,000,000 members, which number, multiplied by four (each of these members being taken to represent one family) gives us rather more than 140,000,000 members belonging to the distributive co-operative movement."

"In 1905 there were 13,000 distributive societies with 3,600,000 members, multiplied by four, 14,000,000 members. In order to understand better what these figures mean, let us compare them with the movement of the population in Europe. Twenty years ago the population consisted of 360,000,000 inhabitants; today there are 450,000,000, an increase, therefore, of 90,000,000. Compare this growth of 33 per cent of the European population with the growth of the co-operative population, which, according to the above figures would have increased tenfold."

Growth of Co-operation  
"What is so very remarkable is not so much the rapidity of the growth of co-operation in the world as its marvelous facility of acclimatization, for there is no vegetable or animal species in the world whose area of acclimatization is as large as that of the co-operative movement. If we examine the 28 states which constitute the new Europe, there is not one which is not already more or less co-operative, with the exception, perhaps, of Turkey, or what remains of Turkey in Europe; that is to say, Constantinople—perhaps even in that city there may be a distributive society, but I have never heard of one."

Commenting on the inequality in the distribution of co-operative societies, Professor Gide asks, "Is there any law which governs this distribution of co-operative societies throughout the world?" Is there any factor either of race, industrial evolution, democratic organization, religion, education, or density of population which accounts for it. "Is it race?" he asks. "If," he continues, "we had before us a map showing by different colors the density of the co-operative population, and if we took Europe alone into consideration, we should see that these differences in color coincided with the differences of race. We should see that the five so-called Latin nations—Italy, Spain, Portugal, France and Belgium—together give only an average of 13 per cent co-operators with regard to the population."

Latin Percentage Low  
"Again," he proceeds, "is not this proportion obtained only by the inclusion in the first group of France and Belgium, which are only semi-Latin? If they were withdrawn, the proportion would fall to practically nothing. On the other hand, the countries of the Anglo-Saxon, Germanic, and Scandinavian races give a proportion of relatively 30 per cent of the population that is to say much more than double. The Slav races themselves give a proportion of 25 per cent. Besides these figures, there are other considerations which make this explanation by race attractive. If one takes such and such a country, for example France, one sees the southern part—the real Latin France; the ancient Roman provinces, Narbonne and Provence, is almost a co-operative desert. On the contrary, as one mounts toward east and north, that is to say, toward Gallic France and Frank France, the numbers of co-operative societies then becomes larger."

Passing from the race factor to the economic factor, Professor Gide points out that co-operative development seems to coincide with great industrial evolution also, and instances England, Germany, Belgium, and northern France. But the economic factor does not apparently fully explain co-operative development, for the movement is, according to Professor Gide, most developed in Finland where there are no industries, while inversely, the United States, the most industrially developed country in the world, is one of the last countries from a co-operative point of view.

Of the religious factor Professor Gide is certain that it is not a negligible one. The Jews, on the other hand, have created co-operative societies in Palestine in order to make a New Zion, and in India, on Aug. 4, 1925, a "Temple of Co-operation" was inaugurated.

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## SUNSET STORIES

The Band Escorts Uncle Bill to the Train

NOW, it may be remembered that there is a Band, of which Alfred is the drum major because he thought of it first, and although he couldn't play on any instrument at all, he had his grandfather's old walking stick to beat time with. It is a fine band, John, James, Henry and William play the harmonicas, Robert plays the trombone, Jo plays the drum, Walter plays the tin whistle. And Peter, who was the last member of the band to move into the neighborhood, plays the bass drum, which is a real bass drum, and his little brother carries it on his back when the Band marches.

And it may be remembered also that Alfred has an Uncle Bill, and that once when Uncle Bill was coming to make a visit the Band met him at the railway station and marched ahead of him all the way to Alfred's house. And then Uncle Bill sent the Band a set of Indian suits for uniforms. That was before Peter had joined the Band, so he had no regular uniform, but he had a postman suit, and that did just as well.

But after the time when the Band met Uncle Bill at the railway station, it seemed somehow as if Alfred never heard just when Uncle Bill was coming to pay a visit, and so the band couldn't meet him.

It was a fine spring morning, and Uncle Bill had been paying a visit, and when they were all talking of this and that at breakfast, Alfred had heard Uncle Bill say that he was going away on the 12 o'clock train. It was a day when there was no school, and as soon as breakfast was over Alfred went to John's house, and then to James' house, and then to Henry's house, and then to William's house, and then to Robert's house, and then to Jo's house, and then to Walter's house, and then

to Peter's and his little brother's house. And after he had seen John, James, Henry, William, Robert, Jo, Walter, and Peter and his little brother, he came home and put on his Indian suit.

Now it was nearly half past 11, and Uncle Bill said good-by to Alfred's mother, and looked round to say good-by to Alfred, but Alfred wasn't in the room. So Uncle Bill asked Alfred's mother to say good-by for him, and put on his light spring overcoat, and picked up his bag, and opened the door. And there on the sidewalk was the Band in their Indian suits all ready to play on their instruments, and Peter in his postman suit all ready to beat his bass drum.

"There he is!" said Alfred, waving his grandfather's walking stick. "All ready, men. Forward, march!"

And the Band began to play. The harmonicas burst into music. The tin whistle piped melodiously. The trombone tooted, and the drum rattled, and the bass drum boomed at intervals. And the Band marched ahead of Uncle Bill all the way to the railway station.

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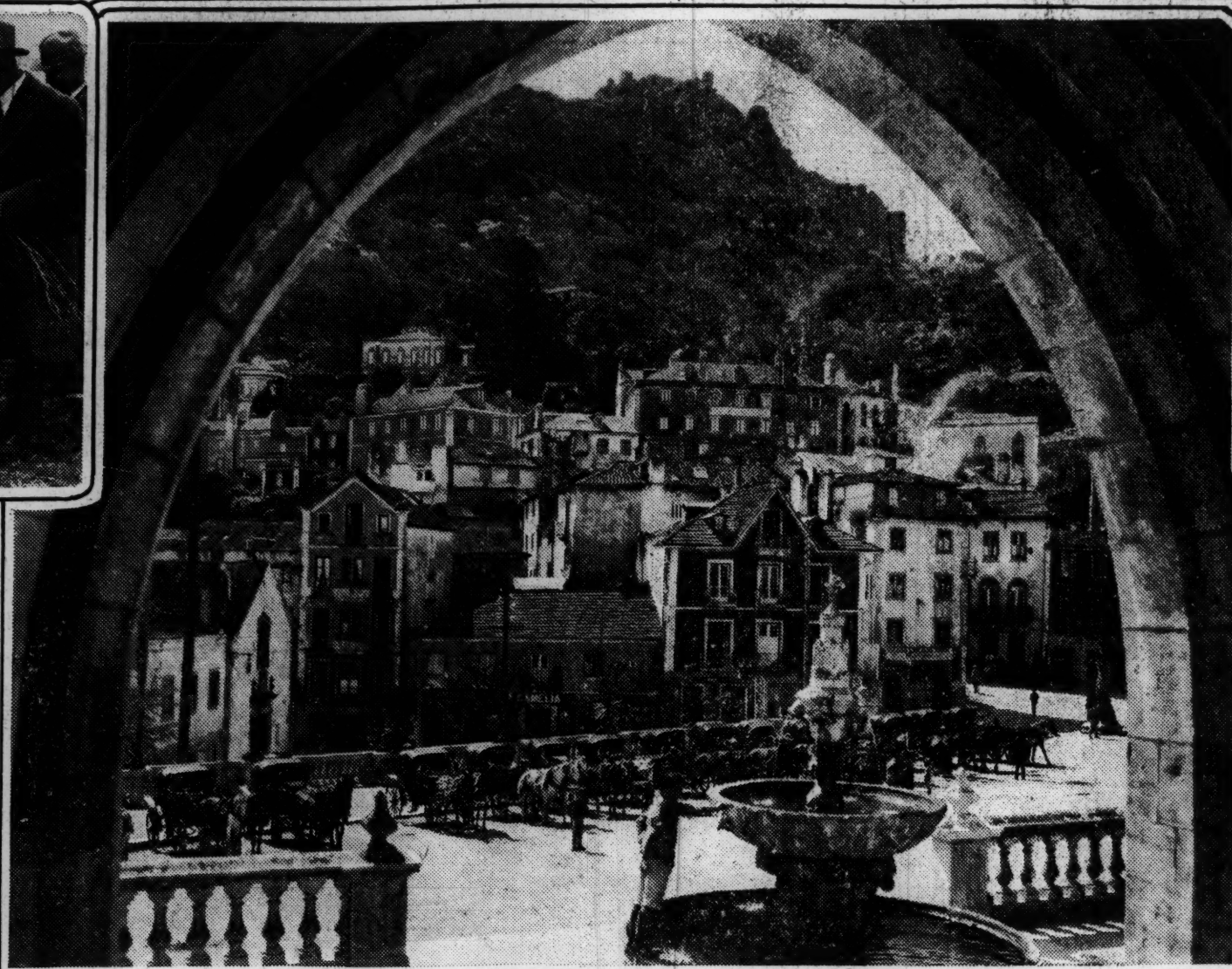




# Mulberry Trees in California—A Castle in Portugal—Minarets in Old Stambul



Raw silk industry "takes root" in California. Claus Spreckels and Howard Worth plant a mulberry slip to dedicate a 224,000-tree mulberry plantation near San Diego. P. & A. Photos



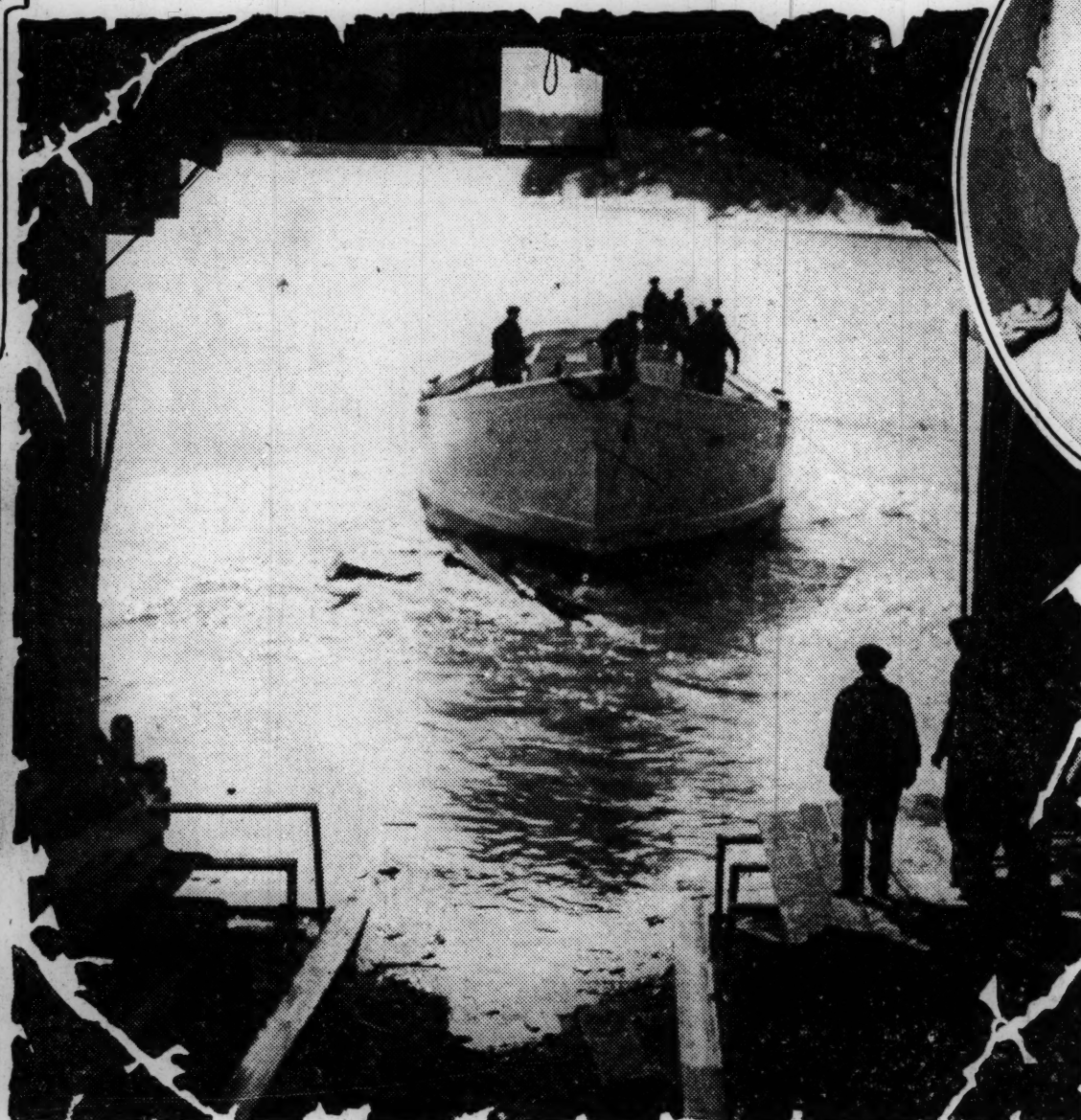
Evidently horses are still plentiful in Cintra, Portugal. So plentiful in fact that every cab has two! And probably they are needed on those hills. Cintra is a suburb of Lisbon, yet its old castle—where royalty formerly summered—has all the air of medieval days. Publishers Photo Service



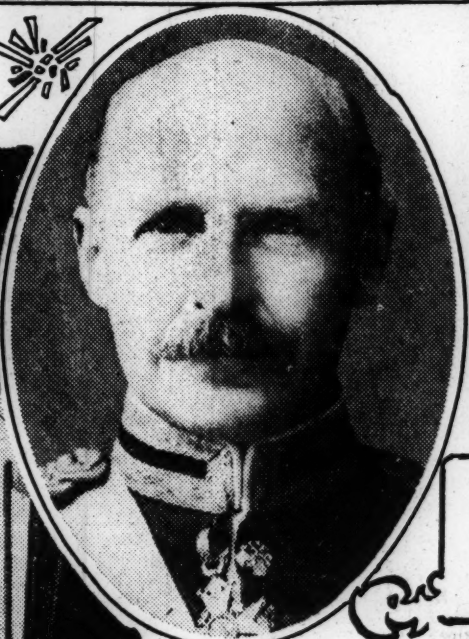
Preserving the beauties of cherry-blossom time in Washington, D. C., challenges the skill of the best artists. Nor can the camera do justice to Japan's lovely gifts. Fotograms



Facing a battery—of microphones! President Coolidge speaking at the laying of the corner stone for the National Press Club building in Washington. Harris & Ewing



MacMillan's new Arctic ship, the Sachem, seen here sliding from the stocks into the St. George's River at Thomaston, Me., will be rigged as a two-masted schooner to sail with the MacMillan expedition in June. P. & A. Photos



The Earl of Cavan, until recently chief of the British General Staff, is mentioned to succeed Lord Byng as Governor-General of Canada. P. & A. Photos

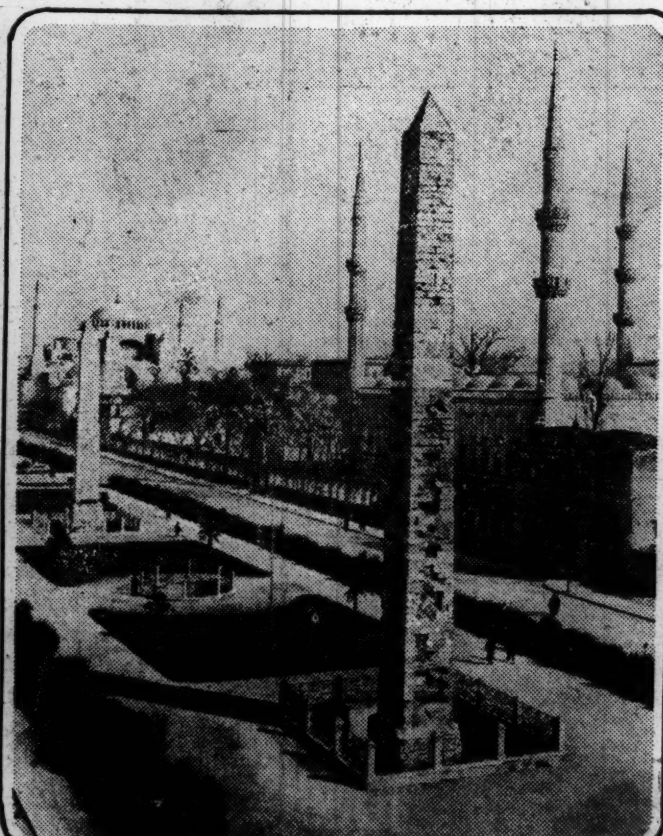
Dr. Emanuel Lasker, many times chess champion of the world, demonstrating the game an English minister recently said clergymen should never learn lest they think a bishop can move only diagonally! P. & A. Photos



Not the "world's largest" this time, but what is claimed to be the world's smallest city hall. It is at Lieperville, Pa., and measures 8 by 10 feet. Fotograms



The latest thing in subways—an underground canal built to connect Marseilles, France, with Port de Bouc and the canal to Arles and the Rhone. It pierces the Nerthe Mountains for a distance of about four miles, making it the longest subterranean canal in the world. It is 15 meters high and 22 meters wide, and cost 120,000,000 francs. Underwood & Underwood



The fez has gone; the minaret remains. Constantinople, Europeanized in dress and superseded by Angora as the Turkish capital, is still the city of mosques and minarets. The moth-eaten obelisk is Constantine's Column. Keystone View Co.

**PLUCKING THE TARRAGON**

**P**RITHEE? "Why is this Tarragon vinegar so fresh & winsome to the taste? Because Crosse & Blackwell grow the tarragon plants in England so that the freshness of the newly plucked leaves shall greet you joyously in every drop of the tarragon vinegar they brew."

**AGAIN PRITHEE?** "For why does this malt vinegar greet the palate in so suave and excellent a fashion?"

Because it is brewed in Crosse & Blackwell's 190,000 gallon vat of old oak. You will not see its like elsewhere in all the world, and vinegar brewed in lesser bulk never attains such noble nature.

Then let us sup of these Dainties

Ask for Tarragon & Malt Vinegar by Vinegar

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL**

The Name that is known to the Ends of the Earth

Established since the days when men wore swords in drawingrooms

1710

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# Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

## Miss Hind, Journalist, Crop and Live Stock Expert

Winnipeg Special Correspondence

**A** WOMAN who has achieved a signal success in a sphere of work ordinarily regarded as distinctly "mannish"—such as Miss E. Cora Hind, commercial and agricultural editor of the Manitoba Free Press of Winnipeg. Her career is a remarkable illustration of the development of the modern woman to a plane of equality with that of man.

Miss Hind is known not only as the foremost woman journalist in Canada but has a reputation extending far and wide as an authority on all matters pertaining to agriculture, live stock and grain-raising, particularly as relating to western Canada. Her reports, especially her annual estimates of western Canadian grain crop, are looked forward to eagerly and accepted authoritatively by business men in Canada and the United States, and are also cable to Great Britain.

**Surprising Accuracy**

Miss Hind's crop estimates are compiled with a surprising degree of accuracy, comparing very favorably with the final Dominion Government production report issued a year later, after the grain has been marketed and probably consumed. An idea of the difficult task which confronts Miss Hind when she sets about to compile her annual reports may be gained when it is known that they cover a vast, continually expanding territory, whose acreage under cultivation varies greatly from year to year, with many and varied special local conditions to consider.

"Between 7000 and 8000 miles must be covered each season in this work," said Miss Hind, "and whereas up to a few years ago I used the train principally, the territory is now covered almost exclusively by automobile. I have made this annual inspection trip every year since 1904, and every year the territory has been growing larger. It is now some 800 miles long and several hundred miles wide, and comprises over 25,000,000 acres which are planted to wheat. An idea of the marvelous development of the prairie provinces in the fact that the first estimate made was 54,000,000 bushels, while the estimate of the crop of 1925 stands at nearly 400,000,000 bushels.

"Every year, beginning about the middle of July, I start out on my inspection trip. While following no particular itinerary, the idea is to cover all the big wheat areas of the three prairie provinces. In addition to keeping a daily diary of my observations, which, of course, include the taking of hundreds of samples, telegraph reports go in every two days for publication.

"We have organized a staff of 350 correspondents situated at strategic points throughout the West, and these are queried from time to time during the growing season regarding their conditions in their districts. At the conclusion of the inspection, a final query is sent to them and their returns are checked up with my own diary, and on the information thus obtained I make my final estimate of the crop."

**The Only Complete Review**

What has made Miss Hind's reports of added value to the grain trade is the fact that they are unusually free of bias or prejudice of any sort. She is given carte blanche by her paper in this work, even to the extent of planning her tour and deciding on the amount of money to be spent, with the result that she reports conditions as she sees them, regardless of the effect they may produce. Her report is practically the only complete review of conditions in the wheat-producing areas on the prairies, as few of the other agencies, including the Dominion and provincial governments, have their representatives go right over the whole of the three provinces.

**A Live-Stock Expert**

While Miss Hind has become famous for her work as a crop estimator, live stock is her particular interest. She belongs to all the live-stock associations of western Canada, and is known as a stock judge of ability. She is a prominent figure at the Toronto exhibition and regularly attends the International Live-Stock Show at Chicago.

Miss Hind's ability in her unique sphere of work has not gone unrecognized. She greatly prizes an unimpaired address given to her in 1915 by the Western Live Stock Union, together with a purse of \$1300 in gold, in token of her valuable services to all branches of agriculture. A few years ago the Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association presented her with a pen of 26 ewes. The Manitoba Agricultural College has conferred an honorary degree on her, and her photograph hangs on the walls of the college board room, side by side with those of the few

men also distinguished in this way. In addition, Miss Hind is the only woman permitted entrance on the floor of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

"Isn't it strange for a woman to be doing your line of work?" Miss Hind is often asked by persons of recent acquaintance.

"I have never been able to see why there should be any sex in newspaper work," she invariably replies, and that sums up her attitude toward this matter.

While ever busy in her profession, Miss Hind has never lost interest in other fields of endeavor particularly relating to the welfare of women. She has taken a prominent part in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the National Council of Women, the Women's Institutes, and the United Farm Women, and has interested herself in a host of other activities for the public good.

Miss E. Cora Hind in the costume she wears at live-stock and other fairs in Western Canada. The jacket was made by Indians and presented to her by the Calgary Stockmen's Association.

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## After College—What?

University of —, 1926

**I** AM seeking employment—journalistic, dramatic, secretarial, or library work—anything, in fact, which seems to be available. For four vacation periods I have taught English, but I'm tired of that sort of life and want to get into some field other than teaching. I prefer work on a magazine or in a publishing house, provided the work is sufficiently remunerative. I understand, however, that this field is rather full. I mention secretarial work, thinking my English will qualify me for such a job, although I have had no experience and do not know either shorthand or typewriting. I have written to book stores, to travel agencies, tried advertising and publishing concerns, but locating a job, especially in New York, is apparently the eighth wonder of the world. I have a Masters in English and am a Phi Beta Kappa (for better or worse!), and two weeks spent in an attic in Chelsea Square one summer has cured me of the illusion that New York streets are paved with gold.

Just as surely as crocuses peep, winter wanes and summer comes, so the letters of this sort drift to the office desk. With gates open wide and campus cleared, there descends annually upon the business world several thousand eager young women demanding entrance into the ennobling fields of commercial activity. They offer freely for financial consideration, high enthusiasm and academic background. They assume also that business eagerly awaits their coming as a means of saving itself from extinction on the neck of a depleted labor supply, and are thoroughly confident that a degree is the last word in adequate preparation for battles ahead.

**Vocational Foresight Needed**

It is a pity when six months to a year must be spent in a process of disillusionment, yet in very many cases this is just what happens to the graduate unless by some happy chance the experiences of others who have gone out before in some kind way drift back to her. After observing for years the helpless floundering of the college girl who, upon graduation, has slipped naturally into the teaching field and at the end of a year or two positively hates it, a feeling of resentment flames up against the blind complacency of most of our colleges regarding their vocational work. Not every college girl is temperamentally or by individual tastes fitted for teaching, yet this is what a straight college education (without specialization) alone fits her for. It is the logical line of work for her to follow. If there might be some way to show the girl at the beginning of her sophomore year that unless she wants to teach she had better consider what else she wishes to do upon leaving college, and direct the work of her remaining three years toward this end, many difficulties might be solved.

Getting that first "job" is by no means easy of accomplishment. Particularly is this true in large cities. In New York, for instance, it is stated that for every position there are 75 candidates (probably the true figure is even larger), and every one seems to want to be in New York. The fact that a city of great size does not necessarily signify that there are a correspondingly greater number of waiting jobs to be appropriated by the newcomer.

**How Shall Experience Be Gained?**

Then, too, there are certain hard facts staring at the young woman making her first contacts with the business world. She finds on every hand a deep appreciation among her would-be employers of her lack of experience, and experience is greatly desired in these days. Youth also is much in demand and ludicrous as the standpoint is there are employers who quite seriously insist that their workers should be only about 22 years of age but that into span

strips about 1½ in. wide and 8 in. long and rolled around the cone so that the edges of the pastry just lap. Bake quickly and when cool fill with sweetened whipped cream.

**Skanitzeln**

Four eggs; their weight in sugar; half their weight in flour.

Beat the eggs separately. After the yolks are thick and creamy add the sugar and beat until quite thick and light. Stir in the flour, well-sifted, and then fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Drop one spoonful at a time on a well-greased and floured baking sheet and bake in a quick oven until the edges are brown. They can have a raisin placed in the center of each before baking and be served as cookies, or can be left plain and rolled around a pencil immediately on being taken from the oven.

**Almond Chocolate**

One-quarter pound of unsweetened chocolate softened over hot water with two teaspoonsful of water and ¼ pound of powdered sugar and 100 almonds, which have been put through the chopper and cut fine. Roll on a bread board, which has been sprinkled with sugar. Form into a long roll, place in the ice box, and cut in thin slices the next day.

**Pastry Sticks**

Take a piece of the pastry, made as described above, and roll it into a thin sheet. Brush with the white of egg into which three teaspoonsful of powdered sugar have been stirred. Cut with a fluted cutter in narrow strips and bake in a quick oven.

**Schiller Locken**

In order to make this dessert, it is necessary to have tin baking cones. The pastry, made as in the first recipe, is rolled thin and brushed with white of egg. Then with the fluted cutting knife, it is cut in

**Gladiolus Bulbs**

Large flame apricot, glowing crimson, lily white, radiant rose, carnation red, white, lovely lilac, lemon yellow, ethereal white, white, sparkling salmon and flaming orange flowers. 20 beautiful size bulbs of these sent, postpaid, for \$1.00.

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Are You helping to save the redwoods?

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Clean them with the

**"MAGIC BRUSH"**

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**CANDY**

IF YOU are a lover of fine candy, allow us to send you postpaid a box of our Gladiolus or Gold-bond Chocolates. If they do not please and satisfy you in every way, kindly remit \$1.00 and we will refund it to you. If they do, please remit \$1.25 for the Gold-bond.

**HAMMACK CHOCOLATE CO., Inc.**

1025 North Central Avenue, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

**RAINBOW GARDEN**

Gladiolus Flowers FOR \$1.00

**RAINBOW GARDEN**

Gladiolus Flowers FOR \$1.00

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Gladiolus Flowers FOR \$1.00

## Buttons and Their Distinguished Pedigree

**J**UST when the birthday of the button occurred is shrouded in obscurity. Centuries, however, have passed since it came into existence. It is quite certain that it was developed by a process of evolution and was not made in the shape, form or substance in which it is manufactured today.

Buttons were not first used for the fastening of clothing as may be supposed, but for purposes of ornamentation. In an old book that bears the date of 1525, mention is made of a volume covered with crimson velvet with "ten buttons of silver and gold."

Savages employed strings for the fastening of the clothing. Girdles were commonly used by the Greeks and the Romans. In the latter part of the eighteenth century it was the custom of the gentry to be "loaded down with innumerable buttons." Many materials are employed in the manufacture of buttons, such as shell, vegetable ivory, bone, horn, wood, etc. The favorite material is vegetable ivory, as it is easily dyed and turned out on lathes. It is the corvina nut, the fruit of the South American palm, and in appearance it looks like true ivory, but it is considerably softer. The nuts are cut in halves, and by means of a button-shaping machine are formed into buttons. They are dried in wire trays and afterward polished.

Then there are metal buttons. These are generally used for uniforms, etc., and are nearly always made of brass. Circular disks are first cut out of sheet metal by means of a fly-press. This press is made of a vertical iron screw with a triple thread, to which screw is attached a horizontal arm, bending downward at the end to form a handle. A punch attached to the press rises and falls with the motion of this handle, and rapidly cuts the disks. After being

annealed, the disks are next made convex by a blow from a stamp. The shanks are formed of wire by a separate machine, that cuts off pieces, and bends them into loops of the required form. When these pieces are soldered on the buttons are dressed on a lathe, glazed and burnished.

When fresh water mollusks were discovered in the Mississippi River a great impetus was given to the manufacture of pearl buttons, as it was found that the shell of these mollusks could be used for this purpose. The "Nigger Head," which has a thick black or brown shell, the inside of which is a glistening white, was the most prized for making buttons.

The first thing that is done is to soak the shells in a barrel of fresh water for a week or more to render them less brittle. Then they are taken out and sawed into blanks. The back of the button is ground on a grindstone and the front is polished on an emery wheel. The last process is to drill the holes.

Horn buttons are made from the horns of cattle and were to be found as early as 1812.

But there are other materials from which buttons are fashioned. There is a composition made of the Irish potato. Then there is caselin from skim milk, brown seaweed, and many other materials of a like character.

**RIBBON LESSON MARKERS**

Something entirely new and not injurious to paper when used for marking lessons. Quickly made.

\$1.25 set of 20 for book 6½ inches long \$1.50 set of 20 for book 9½ inches long \$2.00 set of 20 Library and Special Markers \$2.50 set of 20-32.50 set of 30 Readers

THE LEBRON MARKER 680 Delaware Ave. Detroit, Michigan

**Webster's OLD FASHIONED—HOME MADE Famous Fudge**

*"The most delicious Candy made"*

YOU will be delighted with this unusual candy. It is made only of Fresh Cream, Butter, Milk, Sugar and coated with an exquisite blend of Bittersweet Chocolate. Wholesome and pure—no fillers, adulterations or preservatives. If unable to secure at your favorite shop it will be shipped parcel post prepaid anywhere in the United States for 55 cents a pound.

Address: WEBSTER'S CANDIES, EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN

Note to Dealers: Write relative to the sale of this candy for your city.

**Chivers' Patent Fitting Cover**

Keeps contents of jar sound in any climate or condition of storage.

Ensures cleanliness and protects from dust, insects, etc.

Is easily removed and replaced at will.

**Chivers' Jams**

Prepared on the home-made plan from selected fruit and refined sugar only. A few hours after the fruit is picked the jam is in the jar.

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**MONARCH Breakfast COCOA**

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The first robin—like the first cup of Monarch Cocoa—has the thrill of an important discovery. You will be amazed to find this high quality cocoa priced so unusually low.

35c a pound

**Quality for 70 years**

## A Home for Hot Water

**A**t an arts and crafts show some delightful hot water cooses were made to look like little old white-washed cottages, such as one seen in a Warwickshire village. One was made of thick white felt, with a rough brown felt roof to look like thatch. The flowers in the garden and the rambling roses were embroidered in all sorts of gay-colored silks

and wools—tall hollyhocks, gladioli, Canterbury bells, and a dear little pansy bed in one corner. The door of the cottage was made of green felt, with a tiny attic window at one end, and at the back under the kitchen window, stood the water butt made of brown felt. Last but not least there were chimneys made in terra cotta felt. Inside it was lined with soft white fleece to hide the stichery.

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Address: WEBSTER'S CANDIES, EAU CLAIRE, WISCONSIN

Note to Dealers: Write relative to the sale of this candy for your city.

**Chivers' Patent Fitting Cover**

Keeps contents of jar sound in any climate or condition of storage.

Ensures cleanliness and protects from dust, insects, etc.

Is easily removed and replaced at will.



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Present Vogue of Biography

## Islands of the East

## Springtime Awakening

AMONG the present-day tendencies in reading, one of the most noticeable is the unprecedented demand for the chronicles of human lives. In the current lists of the most popular nonfiction works we must be impressed with the overwhelming predominance of titles in the general field of biography. One such list this year shows ten out of twelve among the most popular in this group—an astonishing proportion, when we consider how many kinds and what numbers of books "Spring Book" numbers of reviews which have just appeared assure us from summary lists of leading publishers that among nonfiction, biography actually outranks in quantity all other divisions. Even guides to etiquette and the various outlines of everything have disappeared, at least for the moment, from the upper reaches of numerical peaks. Biography is the demand of the hour.

Nor does it appear, in the judgment of library officials, to be a vogue which will soon pass. A step into the public library of the United States national capital you are confronted with the sign, "Have you visited the biography room?" So great has been the pressure in this particular institution that staff quarters have been moved out of a large space and a separate area set apart and stocked with several thousand volumes of biography on open shelves. Here before our eyes the radical rearrangement of a large library is devised to meet a new and engrossing public interest.

Even the publishers, those gentlemen who are so sensitive to winds of taste, admit that they are constantly amazed at the success of "Lives" and "Letters." Among the three most popular works at the present writing are three for which very limited sales were expected but which have earned nothing less than small fortunes. In the case of two of these one could confidently predict that they could reach only the respective groups of highly specialized interests. But, no, readers, apparently, make no difference if it is John Keats, P. T. Barnum, or Sir William Osler; and it makes no difference whether the work appears in two large volumes and costs twelve dollars; if it is biography it is a success.

Other significant manifestations of the spread of this interest will occur to everyone. Take our magazines: among the cheapest grade a whole new group vies with the multitudinous "all-fiction" varieties for popular favor, and from their prominence in the news stands we must infer continuing large sales. I refer, of course, to the so-called "true story" type purporting to recount actual experience—always in the first person. One refrains from comment on these; indeed, none is necessary. Among a still larger and respectable group we note also the large number of articles often couched in the form of interviews with interesting or prominent people, which are practically condensed biographies.

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One of the monthlies with an enormous circulation is made up almost exclusively of such personal chronicles, and nearly every periodical of a general nature features the same type regularly. In the drama, too, we have recently witnessed a revival of the play built around the career of a historical character. The whole series of Mr. Drinkwater is a conspicuous instance. As a further significant index of the universal spread of this desire for actual personal records is the very recent introduction of biography into the schools. Within two years no less than five collections that I know of have been published; and the most comprehensive one, including selections from the latest popular biographies has found such favor this year that a number of large high schools have hurriedly revised their programs in English courses in order to make room for it. We may wonder what time-honored classics had to yield to this sudden contemporary interloper and how soon they will regain their places (if ever) in the curricula. At all events, for the time biography has triumphed.

How can we explain such a sweeping tide of popularity? I should be grateful to anyone who would attempt to expound the possible or traceable causes of the biographical wave, but as I have not been fortunate enough to find any comprehensive explanation I shall offer a few reasons which have suggested themselves to me.

First of all, I suppose we are safe in assuming that, in spite of the perennial omnivorous appetite for fiction people always tend to tire of a "made-up" story and crave the living narrative of what actually happened to human beings who lived in an actual house on an actual street. Nor can I blame the inveterate fiction reader for wanting to escape into the actual. Inevitably, too, the distorted, sensational presentation of humanity in many current novels and short stories cloy the taste and induces a reaction against itself in favor of what might be called the realism of fact.

Then, the world upheavals of the past decade have inspired a profound interest in the personalities who have played and who are playing prominent roles in the direct events. After all great conflicts between nations men hasten to defend themselves before the bar of history, and hence they are eager to reveal their innermost motives, at least as those motives justify their conduct. The result of this individual desire and public demand is a stream of publications, letters, intimate papers,—the whole record purporting to reveal the course of events behind the scenes. Clearly, the end of that particular stream is not yet in sight.

The vastly increasing complexity and tangle of problems in our twentieth century civilization have, moreover, led thoughtful men into a renewed and earnest examination of all of the springs of human action. Call this study what we will, an unprecedented number of intelligent people, whether professionally concerned or not, are scrutinizing the mysteries of the inner life and trying to link what they find to the bewildering discoveries in other fields of knowledge, in order to formulate some more systematic understanding of all that lies behind conduct. The general public feels more or less definitely the influence of this endeavor and hence all the chronicles of the alleged "confessional" character are welcomed with avidity.

This universal concern for the inner nature of men is also the result, believe, of an unconscious reaction against the domination of brute machinery over our lives. Surrounded as we are by mechanical devices of every conceivable kind, we are able to control our environment with amazing ease, but, in the process, the intricate instruments of that controlling mechanism threaten to rule us. So we tend to assert in effect that a man is vastly more important than the machine made of him.

It may be, too, that in revolt against the deplorable strife over creeds and dogmas at the present time we are turning to seek for the vital needs of mankind, the essential faiths. However remote some of these causes may be, they undoubtedly have their part in producing this overwhelming popularity for biography.

Yet this vogue is by no means so unusual as we might casually suppose. We are familiar with the explanation that the new emphasis upon the individual at the beginning of the nineteenth century brought about a new love for biography, as impressively formulated, for example, in Carlyle's novel conception of history as the biography of great men. But a recent analysis which I have made of the books borrowed from the public library of Bristol, England, during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, shows that travel and biography was the favorite form of reading in that period. Men were then interested—as they are now—in what men see in foreign parts and in what men are wherever they may be. And I suspect that the evidence which has come down to us through the centuries would confirm that which has been lost, in showing that some form of biography (which includes much of what we call myth and legend) has been to mankind the most absorbing type of human record. At the moment, we are witnessing merely an exceptionally deep and widespread exploration of that chronicle.

**In the Office**  
Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
Typewriters clicking dull minutes  
In the stuffy office,  
Where telephone mouths are trumpets  
Of black narcissus, plucked from the  
garth of Pluto.  
Enters a woman with bloom in a  
fanfare:  
"Come out to the springtime,  
Come out,  
Come out;  
Persephone comes this way!"  
Douglas Hurn.

Sighted for the first time, what an atmosphere of mystery and of romance surrounds them! Close to many of them we pass, but not a sign of humanity is anywhere, except for a lighthouse or two in the Molucca Group. Sometimes long and low, their white beaches lined with coco palms, often volcanic, with fantastic weather-eroded peaks, but always clothed in rich and brilliant green, are these islands of the East. They are always mysterious, wonder-begging. Our glasses reveal to us no movement, no suggestion of human life anywhere, but is there none there? Back in that thick jungle growth which we cannot penetrate is there not something? And, stay! Is that not a thin spiral of smoke which rises through the heavy verdure of yonder mountainside? What sort of men are clustered about the fire from which it emanates? Many tales we hear of the savage peoples which still inhabit some of these far-set isles, unseen and unknown, like those of the interior of Borneo and New Guinea.

And so, as we regard these islands of the East from the bridge in the swift-falling tropical twilight, they take on an added inscrutability. Their mystery deepens, and we seem to see them as Conrad saw them. For, truly, we know that hereabouts lived the "Outcast of the Islands," the shifty Willem, "Freya of the Seven Isles," and Almayor of the "Folly." Here somewhere were the scenes of "Victory," here Captain Lingard sailed his brig to "The Rescue." These are the isles of Conrad.



Spring in an English Village. From a Drawing by W. A. Chase

## The Tennessean in New York

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I long to be in the shining hills,  
With their shifting, vagrant sky,  
Catch the canyon bird's shrill cry;  
Sheep in bare places call,  
Scrambling as the pebbles fall—  
Back to the shining hills!

I dream again of the sweeping hills,  
The city trembles with deep noise,  
Sullen, swallows my joys.  
Its glaring lights and peopled throng  
Are all so bare on my path now play  
Back to the sweeping hills!

I see again the stormy hills:  
Fleet clouds that scurry low,  
Conjuring up the snow.  
Pure whiteness yet untrod  
In high places close to God—  
Back to the stormy hills!

Oh, once again to the sunset hills,  
For the grouse at evening calls,  
Purple mist from the ridge slow falls;  
Late sunbeams on my path now play  
And drift dark into the forest way—  
Back to my sunset hills!

Robert Merrill Bartlett.

## The Charm of the Essayist

The essayist is therefore to a certain extent bound to be . . . like the man in Browning's fine poem "How it strikes a Contemporary," who walked about, took note of everything, looked at the new house building, poked his stick into the mortar.

He stood and watched the cobbler at his trade . . .  
He glanced o'er books on stalls with half an eye.  
And fly-leaf ballads on the vendor's string.  
And broad-edge bold-print posters by the wall;  
He took such cognisance of men and things!  
Yet stared at nobody—they stared at him.  
And found less to their pleasure than surprise.  
He seemed to know them, and expect as much.

That is the essayist's material; he may choose the scene, whether it is the street or the countryside or the sea-beach or the picture-gallery; but once there, wherever he may be, he must devote himself to seeing and realising and getting it all by heart.

One does not go to an essayist with a desire for information, or with an expectation of finding a clear statement of a complicated subject; that is not the mood in which one takes up a volume of essays. What one rather expects to find is a companionable treatment of that vast mass of little problems and floating ideas







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**BELGIAN LOAN**  
TO GIVE RIGHTS  
500-Franc Share Carries Participation in Gold Fields of Kilo-Moto

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 7.—Quite a new example is set by the Belgian Government in the new Congo loan of 700,000,000 francs under issue in Brussels at the present time. To every subscriber of one 500-franc share (carrying 6 per cent. fixed interest) a corresponding participation in given free in the colony's Kilo-Moto gold fields.

In a separate statement issued, the Belgian Colonial Office describes these fields as being in area 2½ times the size of Belgium, lying in the northeast of the Congo State, on the opposite (western) side of Lake Albert, which is 120 miles long by 20 miles broad, to Uganda. Since the discoveries of the fields, a few years prior to the war, they have produced, to Dec. 31, 1925, over 800,000 ounces of gold, by alluvial washing, dredging, and reef mining methods. In 1925 production was 87,800 ounces and the net profit is estimated to have been 32,000,000 francs for the year.

As soon as the new Congo-Sudan Railway, under construction, reaches the mines en route to the Nile, expenses should be materially decreased and exploitation increased. It is to meet this most important new African North-South trunk link statement concludes by saying that conditions on the Kilo-Moto field appear to furnish almost an exact parallel to Rhodesia.

Since Jan. 1 of this year the State has handed over the Kilo-Moto

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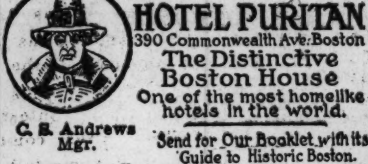
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NICE FRENCH RIVIERA  
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**HOTEL DE GENEVE**  
MARSEILLE

field to a public company, wherein it retains a controlling interest. The permanent secretary to the Colonial Office (Mr. Arnold) has resigned and taken over the chairmanship of this. The participating profits in the company of the loan subscribers are to be reckoned as dating from April 1 and are to be payable after the annual declarations of dividends

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A More Complete Summer Tour  
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**HAWAII**  
From LOS ANGELES  
Via the Southern Route  
ALL EXPENSE TOURS  
\$278.50  
and up  
For 3 Weeks Round Trip  
Write for Free Booklet  
"Legends of Hawaii"  
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CIRCA 1245 (ENGLAND) with SEVEN ACRES



AN UNIQUE AND PICTURESQUE ENGLISH MANOR HOUSE in exceptionally nice

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paved walks, Dutch garden, prolific kitchen garden. In all SEVEN ACRES.  
**FREEHOLD FOR SALE at MODERATE FIGURE**  
 For full particulars apply to the Owner's Agents,  
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 Telephone Kensington 9320 (4 lines); Telegrams "Appraisal, Enlists-London".

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Phone: Park 6612

*House and Estate Agent* *Surveyor*

**LAKE DISTRICT, Patterdale, Ullswater**  
—For sale, very comfortable 17th century  
Westmorland house, thoroughly renovated;  
2 sitting, 6 bedrooms, sleeping chalet in  
orchard, bath, hot and cold and lavatory;  
numerous outbuildings and about 2 acres  
of land; also small house adjoining (op-  
tional); bath, sitting, 4 bedrooms, bath;  
hot and cold and lavatory. Full particulars:

**TO LET—FURNISHED**

LONDON—Furnished maisonette to let, large, sunny rooms (2 sitting rooms and

3 bedrooms); self-contained; kitchen, bath, etc.; electric light, phone. S2 Gloucester Road, close to station. Western 2062.

ASHDOWN FOREST District, 8 Miles Uck-  
ing—Comfortable house containing 2 bed-  
rooms, 4 large, 1 small bedrooms, kitchen and  
small offices; 2 acres natural woodland; on

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**Lexham Mansions Hotel**

34 to 38 LEXHAM GARDENS

**LONDON**—Small modern, charmingly furnished house, 2 reception rooms, 2 bed; 8½ guineas per week for 6 months. Apply Box K-962, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

**36 HOLLAND PARK**  
LONDON, W. 11

Beautifully appointed **GUEST**  
HOUSE; conveniently situated; every

modern conveniences; Gentlemen preferred; DOUBLE ROOMS from 8 gns. weekly; excellent catering; billiard room; garage accommodation. Proprietress M. STEER.

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**MONTFORT HALL**  
JERSEY, C. I.

ne of kitchen: modern. Apply CARR, 47  
ranworth Street, Hillhead.

**BEXHILL-ON-SEA**—Well furnished ground  
floor flat, 1 reception, 4 bedrooms. 7 Albany  
lansons.

**BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS:** newly furnished;  
liberal table; English food; separate table;  
personal supervision; comfortable bedrooms &  
lounge; terms from 45/- per week.

**MR. & MRS. HALL, Proprietors**  
89 Great Union Street

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**KENSINGTON, LONDON (Western 5293)**

LONDON, 24 NOTTINGHAM PLACE, W. 1  
Close to Baker Street Station; a quiet, comfortable house; central electric stoves in all rooms; terms moderate. Padd. 3362.

LONDON, Kensington—Private guest house, exp. convy., all mod. app. Furn. Elected by the Royal Society.  
**MISS M. BROWNE**  
CONDUCTOR.

**TOWN & COUNTRY**  
 Town accommodation personally inspected and recommended.  
 8 Hanover Buildings, 35-39 Maddox Street  
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**SMALL PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL**  
 London—Two minutes from Earl's Court

**Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.**  
BRISTOL—Paying guests or boarders; nice  
time in pretty Gloucestershire village, suit-  
able for quiet rest and study; tennis court;  
moderate terms. MRS. BRYANT, Close  
House, Tockington.

**THE GUEST HOUSE, Chiltonville, Kent—**  
LONDON—Hotel Roland, Roland Houses,  
Old Brompton Road, South Kensington, terms  
from 3 guineas; no extras; gas free; excellent  
cuisine; wonderful atmosphere for close study.

**FRESHWATER BAY, Isle of Wight**—Guests at comfortable lady's house, close sea; good table; terms moderate. **MRS. DEEKS, Littlefield.**

**BRIGHTON, SUSSEX**—**MISS JELLETT** (domestic)—close sea; good table; terms moderate. **MRS. DEEKS, Littlefield.**

**LONDON, 28 Pembridge Gardens, W. 2**—Most attractive private hotel, close to tube and bus to City and Regent; inclusive terms from £3.3.0; exceptionally large rooms; special arrangements for business people.

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**TEACHERS**

**MRS. GRACE MCKNIGHT**  
Formerly assistant to I. PHILIP, head of the  
ano work in the PARIS CONSERVATOIRE,  
now opening a London studio. Philip  
tells: "She is an exceedingly interesting

**SINGING**

**Helene Klein.**  
Assistant Teacher to Herman Klein, author  
of "El Canto," receives pupils at 40, Avenue  
ad, London, N. W. 8. Tel. Hampstead 47.

**MRS. BRYAN GIPPS, L. R. A. M.**  
(Miss Helene Johner)

W. 2—High-class residential hostel for ladies,  
fixed terms; board-residence 30s. week; sepa-  
rate cubicles; temporary visitors £2.20 week;  
every comfort. Phone 7732.

**SCARBOROUGH—Mrs. Croft, Sefton House,**  
116 North Marine Road, ¼ minute sea, Floral  
Hall and Penshalm Lake, overlooking tennis  
ground; excellent cuisine; separate tables;

**LONDON.** 37 Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington—A private residential hotel, really comfortable and central, constant hot water, gas fires; from 3 gns. Western 6898.

**DEVON**—Country house, easy reach of Paignton and Torquay; lovely garden; tennis, garage; board quiet. Dartmouth Park.

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Professor of Violin (Ysaie Method)

Lessons to Professionals, Amateurs  
and Children.  
16 Fairfax Road, London, N. W. 6

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**AMY WINTER**  
Teacher of Elocution  
Private lessons—Classes.

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**HASTINGS**—Gayton Private Hotel, 61 War-  
rior Square, St. Leonards; winter terms 2½  
to 3 guineas. MISS BIGGLESTONE.

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**HARROW WEALD**—Mrs. A. Pennock, Port-  
nacrois, College Hill Road. Comfortable home,  
special attention. Tel. Harrow 927.

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129 St. Mark's Road  
 London, W. 10 Park 4633

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**HOUSES FOR SALE**

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**HANDSWORTH, Near Birmingham**—Six-roomed house with possession; long lease; good business centre; electric car; pass door; 44 ft. JENNY BURRELL, Rock House, Holyhead Rd. Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

**FLORENCE DUNN**  
Contralto Vocalist  
Teacher of Singing  
Please apply—48 Sandford Avenue  
Church Stretton, Salep.

**ROSALIE GARNETT, VOCALIST**  
gives lessons singing and voice production  
(private studio). Apply **THE THREE ARTS**

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1. **BARLOCK TYPEWRITER**. No. 14, brief  
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characters; dual ribbon attachment, tabula-  
tion, marginal stops and releases; a splendid  
machine for the office.

2. **GESTERN'S**  
"FLAT" **DUPLICATOR** Automatic Diaphragm  
and Glass Base for Inkline. Box K-672. The

LESSONS in singing, French & English to foreigners; diction for readers & speakers. AMY FISHER, 44 Hogarth Road, London, S. W.

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## POST VACANT

WORTHINGTON, Houskeeper (work-  
ing), experienced, superior, 4 males kept;  
excellent house; immediate position to suit-  
able person; Christian Scientist preferred.  
Box K-942, The Christian Science Monitor, 2  
Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

BONNOR, SUSSEX—Domestic help for small  
labour-saving house, all gas fire, woman for  
cleaning, must be good plain cook, fire in fam-  
ily; excellent house; immediate position to suit-  
able person; Christian Scientist preferred. Apply  
Mrs. PERKINS, The Cottage, Marshall  
Avenue, Phone 808, 85.

SOUTH BENT, DEVON—Wanted, trust-  
worthy person as only maid in small house;  
plain cooking; help given housework; com-  
fortable home; beautiful country; Christian Sci-  
entist welcomed. Apply Mrs. HALLIDAY,  
Millwood.

COMPANION, cheerful, reliable, domes-  
ticated, either whole or part time; Christian  
Scientist, and London district; Box K-970,  
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi  
Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

RICKMANSTON, ENG.—Required imme-  
diately, cook-general; new house; all modern  
conveniences; pretty country 20 miles from  
London; house paragoned kept. Station  
Road, Wood.

COUNTRY—Wanted, experienced parlour-  
maid, house paragoned kept; 5 males; 4 in  
family; good wages. Apply HALFORD, 18  
Clarges Street, London, W.

BROMLEY, KENT—General with plain  
cooking wanted; labour-saving house; family  
4; help given. COLLINS, Cheriton, Wansted  
Road.

## POST WANTED

EX-GENERAL MANAGER for India  
leading British manufacturing company seeks  
employment; has held similar position in En-  
gland; has experience in manufacturing and  
has had banking and accounting experi-  
ence; speaks French fluently and is highly  
recommended; possesses proved organizing  
ability; good judgment and tact; energetic;  
keen and reliable and accustomed to respon-  
sibility; would accept remuneration on results.  
Box K-944, The Christian Science Monitor, 2  
Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

MAN, 35, seeks position; adaptable; charge  
hand; 15 years' practical experience; folding  
boxes, cartons and cutting; making ready C  
& C patterns & cylinders; knowledge of print-  
ing, stamping, leather, and rotaries; etc.; any  
position entailed. Box K-909, The Christian  
Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London,  
W. C. 2.

LADY (trained), strong and active, thor-  
oughly experienced in the care and teaching  
of children, desires position of trust with  
children or with lady needing care or in any  
position where services would be of use; has  
travelled. Box K-194, The Christian Science  
Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE  
LADY, single, trained & certificated  
teacher, elementary & higher Froebel experi-  
ence, girl guide captain, desires to teach  
either girls or children or both, anywhere  
in England. POPP, COTTAGE, Path-  
low, near Stratford-on-Avon.

ENGLISHMAN, disengaged, resident Chas-  
ter, 20 years' experience works accounts, cost,  
etc., in engineering, steel ingot, bar, cor-  
rugated sheet, galvanizing and auxiliary trades;  
modern economic administration, cost reduc-  
tion, expert service. G. T. GARTLEY, 17  
Craze Road, Chester.

GOVERNMENT, experienced, qualified teacher,  
excellent personal references, seeks re-engage-  
ment; residential or visiting post; Christian  
Scientist preferred; usual school subjects, Hu-  
manities, etc. Box K-203, The Christian Sci-  
entist Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

YOUNG DRAUGHTSMAN requires progres-  
sive situation; has been 9 years with motor  
manufacturers, and has had experience in  
machine shop, fitting shop, and drawing office.  
Box K-947, The Christian Science Monitor, 2  
Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

WANTED—4 days regular work weekly,  
hours 9 till 6 Monday, Tuesday, Thursday,  
Friday; also plain needlework, making ready C  
& C patterns, etc. Box K-920, The Christian Sci-  
entist Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

GARDENER, age 24, seeks situation single-  
handed or otherwise; 8 years' experience; ex-  
cellent references. CORNISH, Pen-  
mae, Heathfield, Surrey.

AS housekeeper-caretaker or any position  
of trust; London preferred; good references.  
Box K-971, The Christian Science Monitor, 2  
Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LADY NURSE, young, requires post with  
children; could take entire charge. MISS M.  
MOORE, 4 The Downs, Bexhill.

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BETTY BYNG, buys & sells ladies' and  
slightly worn or unwanted wearing  
apparel; she would be pleased if you  
would call or phone her at 30 Bexhill  
Place, London, S. W. 3.

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LADIES' OWN MATERIALS  
RENOVATIONS, E. PANELLI  
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22 Beaumont Place, Brompton Rd.

AUTHORS' MSS. carefully copied at  
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Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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perienced coach (last 10 years) for private  
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LADYSLAKE FARM, LTD.  
AMPOY AND ANDOVER  
All Poultry Produce. Poultry taken  
care of.

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AUSTIN LANDAUETTE for private hire  
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Mews, Queen's Gate, W. W. Tel.  
Surrey, 2735.

## WANTED

WANTED—School or family with boy  
14 would receive teaching and good general  
education; Christian Scientist preferred. Box  
K-908, The Christian Science Monitor, 2  
Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

## City Headings

## ENGLAND

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BOARD RESIDENCE  
14 Belmont, Bath  
Delightful Situation, Easy Access.  
Parks and Gardens, Excellent Cuisine.  
Lovely Views, Bedroom, Gas Fires.  
Excellent Table.

Waldron's Hotel  
QUEEN SQUARE, BATH  
1 minute Park & 2 minutes Roman  
Baths & Pump room; 1 minute  
moderate; American specially catered for.

E. P. WOOD  
AUTOMOBILE & GENERAL  
ENGINEER  
Crescent Works, Crescent Lane, Bath  
Repairs & Complete Overhauls  
Petrol, Oil & Tyre Supplies. Tel. 1018

H. O. HAWKINS  
ART DYER & DRY CLEANER  
Over 40 years' practical experience.  
Personal Supervision. Quick Service.  
Works: Circus Place, Bath  
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W. J. ASHER  
PLUMBER, SANITARY ENGINEER  
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Decorative & General House Repairs.  
9 St. Pauls Lane, Lower Bristol Road, Bath

ELECTRIC LIGHTING  
HEATING—W. E. L. E. S. S.—Power  
Accumulators repaired and charged.  
SYDNEY & ELLIS  
12 Barton St., Bath. Tel. 1103. Kiosk mention The Christian Science Monitor

## ENGLAND

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GORDON GREEN & WEBBER  
(Percy Webber F. A. I.)

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AUCTIONEERS & VALUERS  
3 Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex  
Phones 410 Bexhill—90 Cooden

## THE NEVILL BAKERY

51 & 53 Devonshire Road  
Bexhill on Sea  
Bread untouched by hand in making  
Favoured by the Principal Hotels & Hydros  
in the town

EXCLUSIVE GOWNS  
AND MILLINERY  
EVELYN DAVIS  
PARIS HOUSE, BEXHILL-ON-SEA  
Telephone No. 103

E. HUGHES  
PURVEYOR OF HIGH-CLASS MEAT  
44 Seckville Road  
BEXHILL-ON-SEA, SUSSEX

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MRS. A. M. BROWETT  
Tel. 1062 Cent.



Pottery, China, Glass, etc.  
DISTINCTIVE JEWELLERY  
Genuine Antique Furniture  
Fine Selection of Pewter  
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Union St.  
Five Ways  
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Chocolates Cakes  
A GOOD PLAN  
is to have your camera overhauled  
T. O. J. N. S. U. R. E  
its being in proper working order when  
SUNNY DAYS  
EDGAR TURNER, 48 Francis Road,  
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Enquiries invited.  
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Shirley, Birmingham

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Registered Teacher of Pianoforte  
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Music Studio at Joseph Riley's,  
7 St. Peters Passage, Broad Street

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Allansons  
Is a Good House for Table and Bed Linen  
GRANGE ROAD, BIRKENHEAD

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LAWN & HOWARTH  
HOUSE FURNISHERS  
ST. MARYS  
PARSONAGE  
MANCHESTER  
160 Church Street  
BLACKPOOL  
Consult the  
Actual Makers

JOSEPH HERED  
SPECIAL FOR SEASONS  
No. 1. Chicken Mixture (Bonny Cakes) per cwt.  
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Poultry Mixture ..... 18/- per cwt.  
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Delivery anywhere in district. Samples  
with pleasure.  
GEORGE ST. CORN MILL. TEL. 1628

HOLDSWORTHS LTD.  
GOWNS—COSTUMES—COATS  
MILLINERY—BLOUSES, ETC.  
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GLOVES  
3-5 CLIFTON STREET  
Miss F. L. Spring  
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Specializes in furs  
13 QUEEN STREET  
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"OAKLANDS"  
BOARD RESIDENCE  
On West Cliff, Close Sea and Gardens. Gas  
Fire, all bedrooms, Electric Cables, Sep-  
arate Tables. Personal Supervision.  
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STEAM CABINET & CARPET  
BEATING WORKS  
MUSSELWHITE & SAMPKIN  
Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, French Polishers  
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PINECOURT  
Private Hotel Southbourne  
in own grounds, due South.  
Tel. Southbourne 322

CLAYS  
HIGH CLASS FRUITERER & FLORIST  
48 Commercial Road, Tel. 843  
Vegetables fresh from gardens daily.  
Goods sent to all districts by address.  
Civility & Service.

THE LINEN WAREHOUSE  
Gervin Place, The Square  
Specializes in Linen of all sorts. Also  
ANDERSON & MACLEAY, Ltd.  
of Belfast

GO TO FROWD'S DAIRY  
For Guernsey Milk, Rich Cream,  
Butter and Eggs.  
23 TRIANGLE Tel. 895  
Kiosk mention The Christian Science Monitor

## ENGLAND

## Bradford

Table Meats of Quality  
HAROLD ROBERTS

Canterbury Lamb a Speciality  
11 Westgate, and 28 Barry Street  
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JOHN HAIGH  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor  
Breeches Maker, Liveries, Motor Clothing  
8 Rawson Square, Bradford. Telephone K887

Brighton and Hove  
THE WATTLE LOUNGE  
Breakfasts, Morning Chocolate, etc.  
Afternoon Tea, Light Supper.  
Highest Grade Confectionery & Chocolates.  
Speciality: 2/- Lunches

FULLER and KUNZLE  
CHOCOLATES  
Large Assortment of Fancy Boxes  
and Chocolate Novelties  
PRESTON STREET, BRIGHTON

WILLIAM HILL  
(MOVIE) LTD.  
High-Class Millinery  
GOWNS  
JUVENILE OUTFITTING  
FURNISHING

ARTS and CRAFTS  
The many beautiful examples of Arts &  
Crafts displayed in our Galleries are well  
worth a visit. They give just that touch of  
colour so necessary in the home today.

KENT LACEY STUDIOS  
135 Western Road, Brighton.  
Telephone 902 Brighton.

PLUMMER ROGERS  
Shoe Specialists, Foot Fitters  
29 Brunswick Road, Shoreham-by-Sea  
(Leaving opposite G. F. O.)  
At "You" Service

Bristol  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

The case against the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty is restated with vigor by Bishop Manning in his response to Senator Borah. "We

### No Fellowship for the Turk

favor friendly relations with all nations—both Christian and non-Christian—" writes the Episcopal Bishop of New York, "but we do not favor a treaty which condones brutal acts and policies, such as those which Turkey has not only been guilty of in the past but is committing in the present."

When President Wilson refused recognition to the Huerta Administration in Mexico because the hands of its leader were stained with the blood of a rival and predecessor, the moral sense of the people of the United States upheld him.

The present Turkish Government is a thousand times more guilty of crimes against humanity than any other existing government not excepting that of Soviet Russia. It has accepted and carried on the policy of the Turks in past eras to destroy by the sword all the Christian peoples unfortunate enough to live under its authority. Back of the thin camouflage of progressive policies which Kemal displays to the civilized world is the Turk of all the ages, cruel and bloodthirsty when his superiors so decree, even though simple and childlike in his daily life. The sack and massacre of Smyrna was but the latest crime in a long record of systematic endeavor to extirpate Christian peoples in Turkish lands.

The proposed Treaty of Lausanne gives to these peoples no new protection. It gives to the American missionaries no assurance of liberty to carry on their work, and to the American colleges and schools no freedom of academic thought or teaching. It is the slavish copy of the treaties forced upon the nations of western Europe at a moment when war-weariness and mutual jealousies made any stand against the arrogant pretensions of the Turk impossible.

There is reason to believe that its rejection by the United States would lead these nations to seek rectification of their own treaties. There is certainly no reason to apprehend that its rejection might not open the way for the negotiation of a new treaty which would not put the United States in the position of condoning the unspeakable crimes of which the Turk is guilty.

Among those first called to testify in support of prohibition before the Senate Judiciary Committee in Washington

### A Witness for the People

was Prof. Irving Fisher, economist of Yale University. Professor Fisher undertook to present a comprehensive and what might be regarded as an entirely unbiased and unprejudiced analysis of a survey of conditions at Yale, and then a summary of general conditions as he has been able to observe them in the United States as a whole. It must be admitted that one in his position is able to collate and summarize facts as they are presented by existing conditions in the university with which he has long been connected. But he has not chosen to rely entirely upon his own observations, and was not content to present simply his own conclusions regarding conditions there. In his summary of the situation in the country at large he dealt largely with facts and figures familiar to all who have taken the pains to familiarize themselves with conditions as they exist.

Professor Fisher declared at the outset of his testimony that there can be no doubt that the prevailing sentiment among the students at Yale is wet. He stated that recently published statistics of the senior class showed that 80 per cent of that body are wet in their sympathies. It appears that this is a larger proportion than was shown by figures from Harvard last year, and far larger than that shown by a recent survey of eleven colleges, mostly in the middle West, where it appeared that two-thirds of the men and four-fifths of the women students favor strict enforcement. He had this to say regarding influences which have tended to engender and foster a sentiment opposed to prohibition:

Not only is the Yale students' sentiment prevailing wet, but the city and State in which Yale is located are among the wettest in the Nation. Connecticut did not ratify the Eighteenth Amendment and recently refused an opportunity to tighten up its inadequate enforcement legislation. The newspapers of New Haven are uniformly wet. The judges are wet.

Besides all this damp atmosphere in which they live and move and have their being, the students largely come from the great wet cities, especially from New York, and a large fraction of the students are from the well-to-do classes that can support wine and liquor at home.

Thus tradition and environment conspire to moisten these young men's minds if not their throats. Moreover, the students are just at that age when we are so often told prohibition is corrupting the youth and with apparent justification.

If anywhere in this great country prohibition ought to prove a rank failure, it should be among such a group of susceptible young men. I have, therefore, taken great pains to ascertain the actual facts in the case, with every desire, after ascertaining them from every available source, to face them squarely, exactly as they are.

In order to ascertain the exact facts, Professor Fisher addressed inquiries to the eight authorities of the university who are most familiar with matters concerning student discipline. At least two of these men were known to him to be strongly opposed to prohibition. One was known to be as strongly in favor of prohibition. The attitude of the other five was unknown to him personally. It is interesting to observe that the almost unanimous verdict of those consulted is that conditions in the student body have been greatly improved through the operation of the prohibition law. There is much drinking, as has been conceded, but the net result is best stated by Charles H. Warren, dean of the Sheffield Scientific School, who says:

I am not a prohibitionist and have never been. I will admit to you, however, that the effect of prohibition at Yale University has been good. I know whereof I speak, for I have been a member of the committee on discipline from a time dating back many years before prohibition. I know conditions intimately. I do not pretend that the students are prohibitionists or are not drinking. But the change has been simply revolutionary. In the old days our committee was constantly busy with cases involving

intoxication and the disorders arising from it. Now we have practically no business of the kind at all to transact. Moreover, this is in spite of the fact that in the old days we rarely troubled ourselves about a case of mere intoxication if it had not resulted in some kind of public disorder, whereas now intoxication of itself is regarded as calling for the severest penalty.

Concluding his summary of conditions at Yale, Professor Fisher quotes President James R. Angell, who said in part:

I am myself naturally unable to make any comparisons of contemporary Yale with Yale before prohibition, because I never knew it under the earlier conditions. The impression, however, which I get from all well-informed alumni with whom I talk is that, despite the all-too-frequent violation of the law, the amount of drinking at present, and particularly the amount of excessive drinking, is very much less than it was in earlier years. . . . Judging from such discussions as I have heard, Yale College is no exception. Throughout the country the same evidence is available that the present outcry against prohibition gives an exaggerated picture of the evils complained of.

We have quoted at some length from these official statements because of the effort which has been generally made to convince the people of the United States that disastrous results have been noted in the colleges since the beginning of the effort to outlaw the saloon. Yale has been cited as a "terrible example." Admitting that conditions have combined to encourage an overt disregard for the law among the students at Yale, it is worthy of serious consideration that, despite this, there has been a marked decline in intemperance among them. This fact has been irrefutably established by proof.

But it is in Professor Fisher's testimony as an economist, in which he surveys national conditions, that the public will be most interested. It is important to note that in making this broader survey he takes his position on the side of other acknowledged economic experts, Secretary Hoover, Judge Elbert H. Gary, Henry M. Leland, and others who might be named, in commending the saving in industrial efficiency noted since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. Somewhat startling at first, and perhaps disconcerting to the advocates of "personal liberty," is the statement, unqualifiedly made, that prohibition is resulting in an annual saving to the American people of \$6,000,000,000. It requires no ingenious juggling of statistics to establish this claim. Professor Fisher sets down the figures in black and white. He says:

The national income in 1919, the year before prohibition took effect, was estimated at \$66,000,000,000 by the National Bureau of Economic Research, our chief authority for such statistics. About three-fourths of this consisted of wages and profits, or \$50,000,000,000. Let us assume that the remainder (interest, rent, etc.) was not increased when the large cities and industries are. A rough study shows that two-thirds of our national wealth, three-fourths of our corporate incomes and four-fifths of our personal income, subject to the income tax, were in this wet territory.

It follows that at least two-thirds of the Nation's wages and profits (and perhaps even three-fourths) were produced in wet areas, or over \$33,000,000,000. Applying the minimum estimate of 10 per cent, we calculate that at least three and a third billions should be added to our national production by prohibition—or would be added if prohibition were well enforced—simply through the release of human energy and skill. This three and a third billions is 5 per cent of the total income of the whole United States in 1919. It is in addition to two billions which was saved merely by transferring our energies from alcohol production to something possessing true value.

This double gain, that through the transfer of energy and that through the increase of energy, are together, therefore, over \$6,000,000,000—without counting any savings in the cost of jails, almshouses, asylums, etc., or any economic savings from reducing the death rate.

Turning now to experience since prohibition, we ask: Is there any sign of such an increase in national income? There is. We find that the real wages of labor per hour, after making all due allowance for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar, increased over 36 per cent between 1919, the last year before prohibition, and 1925; also that most of this sudden improvement came immediately after prohibition.

In other words, with the coming of prohibition wages suddenly rose from the old level which they had kept without much change for over a quarter of a century to a new level a third higher, where it now is.

Thus the facts fit perfectly with the theory that prohibition should increase wages and profits by at least 5 per cent. In fact, they leave a margin six times that figure to take account of other causes as well as of the fact that this 5 per cent is a sane minimum and for the fact that prohibition is not fully enforced.

Personally, I am inclined to believe that prohibition has saved an added much more than the \$6,000,000,000 which I have estimated as a safe minimum.

Of course Professor Fisher does not seek to show that law enforcement has been completely realized. He has indicated his ability to take an absolutely practical view of the situation as it exists. He believes the one great mistake made by the champions of prohibition was in abandoning their educational campaign when the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted. They have, he says, placed too great reliance upon the police power of the Nation and of the states to compel law enforcement. "Prohibition made great strides," he says, "when the evils of alcohol were stressed. It lost ground as soon as that emphasis was lost." There has been defiance of the law because of the too prevalent belief that no good reason existed why the law should be obeyed. The need now, he insists, is to begin again the effort to educate the public that there is a reason, and a good one, why the law should be observed. In closing he paid his respects to those who are insisting that personal liberty has been interfered with. "Ask the wife of a workman," he said, "about the personal liberty of her husband. His personal liberty to drink takes away her personal liberty to eat."

There is a ring of conviction in the message which Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, president of the British Board of Trade, sent to the organizers of the British delegation to the International Advertising Convention, to be held in June in Philadelphia. "The convention this year," he wrote in part, "is being held in what is probably the largest consuming market in the world, particularly for the high quality goods in the production of which Great Britain excels, a market which responds readily to the influence of the best publicity." And he reminded those whom he was addressing that the British delegates would meet some of the leading spirits of the advertising world, adding that the discussion of methods and problems in this new and important art would undoubtedly be of great advantage to the delegates themselves and to British trade in general. Effective advertising unquestionably achieves results beneficial to all parties concerned, and this convention should make also for a closer intimacy and friendship between its various participants.

In a recent article in the New York Times regarding the relative

### Intelligence, Education and Industry

of workers and executives in modern industry, Prof. J. F. Duff of Armstrong College in the University of Durham, Eng., declares that the present system affords little scope for intelligence for the ordinary man, demanding that quality only from a few people at the top. Consequently, he says, there is considerable waste of such intelligence as the workers possess, so that further to raise the intellectual level of society in these circumstances would only be to cause an even greater waste.

Professor Duff says that people today must strike a balance between the material benefits of civilization, on the one hand—not to be obtained, so far as can be seen, without the present-day large-scale industrial organization—and on the other hand, the apparent failure to use the best ability of most men, and the resulting degradation of humanity. He indicates, however, that some favorable adjustment of this anomalous situation may be expected through the modification of one or all of the three basic factors involved: innate intelligence, education, and the organization of the working world.

That the innate intelligence of all classes should be improved in every wise way, Professor Duff, after some speculation, assumes all will agree. Regarding the second factor he says that higher education already has gone as far as it can in adapting itself to the future employment needs of its pupils, without risk of ceasing to be higher education; that it is in primary education, therefore, that modification is demanded. "But the right correction . . . does not lie in vocational training," he continues, "for there is no vocation worthy of the name awaiting most of these pupils. You cannot train a boy for years to become a biscuit-packer, a tram-conductor, or a stevedore. Training is required not for those occupations, but against the evils they are likely to engender."

Though education can thus by some modification bring about a fuller harmony than now exists between the school and the world beyond its walls, Professor Duff adds that most of the suggestions made are not for preventing the waste of intelligence while at work, but for giving scope for intelligence in leisure hours. The main quest, to find scope for intelligence in the everyday work of the world, is still unachieved. It now rests with the third factor, he says, the organization of industry, to modify itself in order to achieve this task, and he invites properly qualified persons with a taste for devising Utopias to outline the useful course.

The recurring demand for more "control by workers," Professor Duff says, seems impossible while the normal industrial unit remains a very large one; the alternative demand of the machine operators for shorter hours he recognizes as reasonable, in the circumstances. It may be said, however, that with improved innate intelligence and suitable education, these workers doubtless will come to see that they can demand not only shorter working hours, but improved working conditions, participation in unit and sub-unit control, joint ownership and profit sharing. By many employers they will be granted voluntarily, as by some they have been already. Through these means their work will be humanized, their interest in it enlarged and deepened, and their outside activities, through the enjoyment of greater leisure and surplus funds, will be satisfactorily enriched.

It should not be difficult to shape primary education toward the attainment of these ends. A higher order of native intelligence and physical well-being in the lowly born, together with a fundamental primary education that can be expanded in later years by part-time study (including particularly instruction in economics and industrial management), is to be desired in the highest possible measure. Vouchsafed these, the workers will lose their present discontent, and by their own exertions, where necessary, will remove the inequities of the industrial system as now organized for the supremacy of the few.

## Editorial Notes

It is never a wise plan to attempt to "knock" a firmly established institution, but pointing out facts of intimate concern to humanity should never be interpreted from such a standpoint, even if they are distasteful to certain classes or groups of people. Hence, the statement in the report of the Departmental Committee on Morphine and Heroin Addiction, published recently in Britain as a White Paper, that in a considerable proportion of cases the circumstance which has immediately led to addiction has been the previous use of the drug in medical treatment challenges the attention of all. Other circumstances noted, according to the committee, have been self-treatment for the relief of pain, etc., recourse to drugs in emotional distress, influence of other addicts, and indulgence for the sake of curiosity or the experience of pleasurable sensations. But the fact is apparently outstanding that it is through physicians' prescriptions that most addicts have acquired their craving.

There is something worth thinking about in what the Rev. James V. Chalmers, of St. Paul's Church, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., said in his talk on law observance to the men's clubs of his own and a neighboring parish, when he spoke incidentally regarding a possible substitution in common speech of another word for prohibition. Some say that many of the coming generation do not like the present word, he explained, claiming that it cramps and hinders their freedom. "Well," he added, "why not try the word 'ambition'?" His logic was interesting, too, for after urging that the younger people of today want to climb the ladder of life and are desirous of doing something worth while, he drew this conclusion:

Well, here is a job for the coming generation, to make their city a better and cleaner city; the United States a finer country; the world a peaceful and holier world. What bigger job, what better than to help bring in the kingdom of God?

The back turns. There is no more sea now, but gray mountain walls, voiceless trunks of stone. There are no peaks of inspiration. The mountain walls are monstrous, level-topped ramparts. One looks down, as an eagle might, upon a wide sea of table-lands, solemn tides of rock. This is the roof of Spain, wide caves to pour the sun away, deep gutter valleys to collect the rain, thick walls to keep out the wind.

From the north and from the east the wind hums like a saw. The blade splits the grain of the air and cuts it through. The saw stops. The air thumps down in silence like a log. The rain strikes at it and strips off the bark of frost. The sun, with arms tawny as ripened corn, gathers it up.

Aragon, this is. Aragon of the Jota. From Huesca Ramiro the monk, from Teruel the lovers, the little Aragonese of my heart, shouts the Jota.

Aragon stands up like a fortress and resists the gray, hurrying winter swarming over the Pyrenees. Aragon stands with helmeted head to the winter lanes. The yellow flooding Ebro swirls swiftly by Zaragoza, through its valley, washing the walls of the towns. From the barren mountains one descends to the broad Ebro valley, and from the valley sadly up one goes again to the voiceless stone, that barrier tilting to the lank wastes of Castile.

The light breaks up into gold and purple on the crags. Like domes and spires and outstanding towers, the mountains throw back the light. Here are gray bastions. There are cobalt buttresses. Departing, the sun treads softly here. There it splashes with all its blaze and brilliance. The sun flings its crimson garments on the crags, and, running, leaps into the waters of sky below the hills.

A blue swell of shadows washes high in the further valleys. The river beds are dried up. Strings of pearls in the desolate evening lands are the blanched beds of shingle, lightless pearls where the rivers never flow now. A gray evening. A blue night. A white star: three white stars. Then all the stars of heaven.

Alcañiz is on a hill in a narrow valley. Alcañiz is by a river. The river is crossed by a yellow heavy bridge. Alcañiz is castle-crowned, and church-crowned, and tonight star-crowned. The flat faces of the yellow houses lean together like faces round a lantern. Blue smoke threads from the chimneys and tangles over the town. A pale town, a heap of roofs on a hill.

Stars like spearheads stand over Alcañiz. Black spaces are between the stars. What are these spaces? Naive cavities of superstition? There is the muteness of undisturbed centuries in Alcañiz, the bareness of empty, forgotten years. The narrow streets bend from hill to hill, and from turn to turn.

One sees the pale, scared faces of the houses. One sees the broad roofs pulled like brims over the eaves, the windows, of the town. Timid lights are in the windows. No one is in the streets. No one. That is only the pushing of the wind from the table-lands, and the wastes and the dunes. The wind brings the tang of wild lavender from the dunes. The sharp, cold smell of wild lavender.

The Aragonese of Alcañiz are blunt, obstinate, believing people. They have put shrines at every street corner, and every shrine and grotto has its electric light. The shrines of Alcañiz are its only street lamps.

In the Café del Comercio laborers are talking. They are rough-featured, wind-ent, sun-smitten men, with handkerchiefs tied round their heads. They have big noses

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Two members of the French Cabinet have for private secretaries their daughters. Mlle. Paule Malvy helps her father in the work of state entrusted to him. But she does not allow this collaboration to take up all her time. She is a keen student of Oriental art. Again, Mlle. Odette Pétet, daughter of Raoul Pétet, who took his office at the Finance Ministry, was the right-hand assistant of her father and went about her work with remarkable energy. It may be that this is not the first time that ministers have chosen women as their principal secretaries, but it is assuredly the first time that two ministers in the same Cabinet have for lieutenants their daughters.

The young Emperor of Annam arrived in Paris the other day to continue his studies. During his minority and until his return home a former Prime Minister, Ton That Han, will act as Regent. It is a curious thing to find an emperor in the Paris schoolsrooms, but it may be remembered that when Bao Dai was Prince he was sent by his father to receive an education in a Paris lycée. Now that he has succeeded to the throne, it is felt that he should complete his instruction in France. He therefore will continue to bear his princely name of Vanh Thu. He is only twelve years of age. The Council of Regency recognized the excellence of French culture and accepted what is described as the imperial decision.

Municipal peripatetic fried fish stalls were introduced some time ago into Paris with the object of providing cheap food ready cooked in the poorer districts. At first they did not appear to have much success, but they have now been overhauled and are again to take up their stations in various parts of the capital. There has even been a ministerial inauguration. Especially in the busy hours of midday it is expected that the municipal stalls will prove to be a boon. At any rate, the experiment will be continued until March next year, and it will then be decided whether the support has been sufficient to justify the continuance of this unusual enterprise.

The first International Motion Picture Congress has been fixed for next September, but already the invitations to the respective countries have been sent out. Not only will the corporate organizations and associations be asked to participate, but the governments will be asked to send representatives. The French National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has taken the initiative on the recommendation and under the auspices of the League of Nations. A number of French societies interested in the cinema are collaborating in the preparation of the congress. It will be interesting to see whether the United States, in view of the predominant part America plays in film production, will appoint an official delegate. There is surely no reason why it should not fill the seat which is allotted to it.

Protestantism is not numerically strong in France, though it is to be noted that many of the leading thinkers of France have been Protestants. Moreover, Calvin began his career in France. It seems to be a pity that a Calvinistic relic should now disappear. But unfortunately landmarks of old Paris one by one vanish. Now it is the turn of an ancient block to be leveled to the ground. It stands near the Pantheon, and it includes the tower of the Collège de Foret, which dates back to the year 1391. It was Calvin's Alma Mater, where he was a student of divinity. Tradition has preserved the record of incidents which occurred in the days of Calvin and which reflect the pugnacious character of the great reformer. Napoleon planned to demolish the building, but it has been left to the people of today to carry out the work of destruction.

In the narrow streets of Paris the heavy, lumbering omnibuses are a nuisance and a danger. In the examination of the traffic problem this fact has been acknowledged. The capital was never built for such vehicles. There are tiny streets which scarcely admit the passage of the existing type of public conveyance, and the constant noise and vibration are deplorable. Therefore, it has been resolved that a lighter kind of omnibus shall be constructed. Not only will the uproar and confusion be lessened, but a good

## Rocks of Aragon

and eyes sharp as rock. They wear broad sashes round their waists. They wear knickerbockers and pale blue stockings.

The laborers roar and shout, and now and then a bit of a word or the top of a laugh will fly out of the window and fall into the black silence of the street.

The fonda is hidden in a square by the church. On the ground floor is a barn where a diligence and two broken motorbuses are gaping. Upstairs are cold rooms and stone passages. The usual group of townspeople and travelers is in the dining room, eating noisily. One of them has a large repertoire of stories about Ford cars.

The landlord is a gruff but pleasant man who supervises the cooking and gets in the way of his bustling women folk. One hears the conversation of a short, gentle man in a kind of uniform. He is a gamekeeper, and he is telling his adventures to everyone. He says Alcañiz is a terrible place after Barcelona.

"Then why did you leave it?" asks the Ford car man, sucking a rabbit bone.

The gamekeeper tells how he was chaffeur for a business man in Barcelona; how his master fled at the time of the bomb throwing; and how he was left with nothing better to do than to cross the mountains into Aragon, to live life quietly with his wife and children. Then he tells how the week before last he had a running skirmish with twelve gypsy poachers on the dunes, and proudly describes how he caught all but three in a little white hut three miles from the town. To live life quietly—

On the bedroom wall of the fonda is a lithograph of a Carlist general, all beard and with a mild religious sadness in his eyes, so characteristic (it always seems) of nineteenth-century soldiers. Looking with unreasonable respectfulness at the soldier is the picture of a saint wreathed in roses and jasmine. How cold these two lonely, ill-assorted people must be, the general with all his beard, the saint with all his jasmine!

The bed is clean. The room is clean. In spite of heavy, doubtful smells in the curtains. The iron tongue of the church bell, hung in its tower across the Plaza, cracks and beats out the unwilling hours. Two o'clock.

"Ave Maria Purissima, two o'clock and serene!" bellows the watchman sitting on the church steps, his lantern and javelin beside him. The late bells of the poorer churches bring their notes haltingly to the hour.

Half-past four. Footsteps in the Plaza. One hears voices scraping of feet. Clearing of throats. Silence. Then the shaking moan of male voices, crude, humble notes, tuneless like the winds that groan over the buttressed table-lands of Aragon. "Ora pro nobis—" the voices cry, an adventurous, shaking one singing a roundabout tune of his own, wandering like a street corner to corner, and then coming in with the rest at the last breathless note. "Ora pro nobis—" again.

Lonely, uncouth cries in soundless Alcañiz, with the few white stars standing like spearheads over the town, and the black, empty spaces between the stars. Who is singing? One can see only a black circle of men with a lantern among them. Silence. And then the clearing of throats, the breaking out of conversation, the scattering, and the striking of feet across the Plaza into the thin byways of the town. Long silences, deep with sleep. Then five o'clock.

"Ave Maria Purissima, five o'clock and serene!" bellows the watchman, giving a whoop to the last word. Sings the cock and the dawn breaks. V. S. P.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Some Striking Figures From Duluth

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: With reference to the plea of the Milwaukee City Council for beer and wine, and the reply from Duluth, Minn., which you published recently, may I say that since that letter was written I appeared before the Minnesota Crime Commission and presented the figures of the Duluth Municipal Court covering a period of ten years.

The same figures, in a little different form, were furnished by the clerk of our Municipal Court to United States Senator Kenneth McKellar at his request, in order that Senator Bruce's claim that "all cities showed an increase in arrests for drunkenness since prohibition had gone into effect" might be disproved. Milwaukee's claim that "prohibition of beer and wine is unwarranted, and has created an era of law-breaking, disrespect and defiance of law without parallel in the civilized world."

Arrests for drunkenness numbered 5514 in 1916 with beer and wine flowing freely; arrests for drunkenness numbered 2396 in 1925 in a port city with a large foreign population and bordering on "wet" Wisconsin. Where is the era of law-breaking?

Petty larceny cases numbered 175 in 1916 with beer and wine; petty larceny cases numbered 55 in 1925 without beer and wine. There were more than three times as many cases of petty larceny in the old days of beer, wine and saloons, that is, than there were last year under prohibition. Similarly simple assault cases have dropped from 126 to 51; disorderly conduct, from 320 to 147; vagrancy, from 396 to 80; trespass, from 218 to 50, and gambling, from 144 to 70. Where is the crime wave?

BERT N. WHEELER, Commissioner of Public Safety, Duluth, Minn.

### "Educational Leadership of Denver"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Thank you for the excellent editorial in the MONITOR entitled "Educational Leadership of Denver," which was printed some time since and which made reference to "the current issue of Municipal Facts."

It is a matter of satisfaction to us that that particular issue of our city magazine received both national and international notice. Probably this is due to the fact that the better papers like constructive material.

EDITH SAMPSON, Editor of Municipal Facts, Denver, Col.